The New-York Times.

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OPERATIONS AGAINST CHARLESTON

Rebel Account of a Sharp Engagement on James Island.

The Rebels Apparently Pretty Hardly Used.

Their Loss from Forty to Sixty, Including a Colonel.

A Full History of Previous Operations.

Advance of the Gunboats up Stono Inlet and the Landing of Our Troops.

BRISK AND SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISHES.

Hard Fighting Expected Before Reaching the City.

Memphis, Saturday, June 14.

The Grenada (Memphis) *Appeal*, of the 12th, contains the following:

"Augusta, Ga., June 11.

Fighting continues in the vicinity of Charleston The papers from that City this morning contain the particulars of a sharp engagement on James Island. On Tuesday afternoon, which continued until dark, our forces consisting of three regiments and one battalion of infantry, and three batteries, under command of Gen. W. D. Smith. The enemy were under the protection of felled trees and gunboats.

Col. Williams, of the Forty-sixth Georgia Regiment, was mortally wounded. Our loss is estimated at from 40 to 60, principally Georgians—that of the enemy is thought to be large,

The Confederates succeeded in driving the Yankees from the piece of woods they were trying to occupy.

Col. Lamar, at Secessionville, kept up a fire on the enemy's boats and their land camp, and on Monday disabled a Yankee propeller. A Federal prisoner, taken on Monday, reports their force on James Island as sixteen regiments, and a few more were expected shortly.

It was reported at Charleston that the steamer *Cecil*, from Charleston for Nassau, with cotton, had been captured by the enemy."

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Landing on James Island—Brisk Skirmishing—A Battery Captured.

Port Royal, Thursday, June 12.

The forces under the command of Brig.-Gen. Wright, crossed from Edisto Island to Seabrook's Point on the 29th, 30th and 31st May. The Sixth Connecticut was the first regiment landed and were thrown out as an advance. They had a skirmish with the rebel pickets on Sunday morning, June 1, and at the second attempt, drove the enemy across the river and obtained possession of the bridge.

On the 1st and 2d, Generals Hunter, Benham and Stevens proceeded to Stono Inlet, with all the available force at their command, accompanied by eight of our gunboats. The troops were landed on James Island without opposition. This is accounted for by the fact that for two days previous, the gunboats *Hale*, *Unadilla* and *Ottawa* had been busy in shelling out the rebel works and had compelled their evacuation

On Thursday, the 5th, the report reached Port Royal that our troops on James Island had been repulsed with considerable loss, but when the truth was ascertained, the facts were found to be as follows: Two companies of the "Roundhead" (Penn.) Regiment, had penetrated a little too far within the enemy's lines, and had their retreat cut off. The Eighth Michigan were ordered to their relief, and succeeded in driving off the enemy, who retreated, carrying off Capt. Cline, of the "Roundheads," and eight or ten privates, as prisoners. Adjt. Henry Walker, of a South Carolina regiment, was captured by our forces.

Meanwhile, the position of Gen. Wright was a matter of doubt. We feared that his whole brigade was "bagged," but information reached here on the 6th that the General had succeeded in getting in the rear of a battery on the Stono river, near its junction with Wahpo Cut, and was preparing for an attack. The gunboats were shelling the woods on each side of the Stono, and engaging the battery in front. Of the strength of this work we have not reliable information, but it is supposed to mount nine guns. One is known to be a formidable piece, throwing a shell two and a half miles. There are rumors, which lack confirmation, that Gen. Stevens has succeeded in taking this position.

On the 7th, couriers from Otter Island reported the commencement of heavy firing at Stono at 3 A. M., and the signal officers stated that on the night preceding the rebels crossed from the main to Ladies' Island in force, contemplating an attack on Beaufort. Com. Dupont dispatched two gunboats to Port Royal ferry to prevent the crossing. Later reports were to the effect that our pickets had been driven in, but the rumors all proved to be false. They sufficed, however, to produce an exodus on the the part of the inhabitants of Beaufort. They have since returned to their homes and all is quiet.

Our latest information from the division advancing toward Charleston is to the following effect: On Tuesday, P. M., the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania, Forty-seventh New-York, and two companies of the Sixth Connecticut, were attacked at a point distant three miles from Gen. Stevens' position, by a large force of rebels. The fight was warmly contested for over two hours, and ended with the rout of the rebels, with loss as follows: 17 killed, six prisoners and about 30 wounded. The killed were buried by our troops. Our loss was three of the Ninety-seventh killed and 13 wounded. The action is represented as having been close, but our boys fought like heroes The next day an attack was made on a battery situate a half-mile in advance of the ground contested as above. The Eighth Michigan and Seventy-ninth New-York charged upon the rebels in gallant style, drove them from their works, captured three of the guns, and destroyed the remaining one. Our troops behaved nobly. The Generals in command speak in flattering terms of their daring.

Among the prisoners captured on the 10th are some officers who have just arrived at Hilton Head. They tell me that we must fight every inch of our way to Charleston—batteries line all the approaches to the city. I believe this to be true, and that many an hour of hard fighting *must* come before we reach the core of the rebellion.

The Fight at Beaufort—Small Boat Captured—Operations on James Island—Health of the Troops—The Colored Regiment.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Hilton Head, S. C., Friday, June 13, 1862.

After two weeks of excitement and alarm, matters have become quiet, and we are floating again on the waves of repose.

The expedition to Charleston was a feature in the history of Hilton Head, and would have been the "nine days' wonder," had not a gallant Colonel, who shall be nameless, got up a fine alarm. Three thousand rebels had landed on Ladies and Port Royal Islands, and were marching on Beaufort. Beaufort was depopulated in double-quick time; civilians were armed, extra guards placed, reinforcements ordered from other points, to support the Colonel aforesaid, and matters generally wore a sanguinary look. But the rebels did not come; why, we don't know; but shrewdly suspect they were engaged elsewhere on more important business. A gunboat reconnoisance elicited the information that we had been treated to a scare of the largest size without reason. The responsibility rests with one who is not equal to emergencies, and most likely his case will receive the attention of the Commanding General very soon.

A few rebels were seen a week ago on the main land across the lower point of Pinckney Island. They had ten boats. Our pickets did not wish them to use the boats. So Capt. Curtin, of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, sent over a company of men, and relieved them of the responsibility. They are now where Uncle Sam's boys can use them when the proper time arrives.

Gen. Hunter has returned from Charleston. Gen. Benham remains there in command. Matters will remain quiet for the development of certain plans. The Commanding General is perfect master of the situation, and *the fall of Charleston will become a matter of history very soon.* In the skirmishing that has taken place on James Island our troops have shown themselves staunch fighting men. The Massachusetts Twenty-eighth here received its "baptism of fire," and it nobly sustained the honor of the old Bay State. Capt. Riley, of Company F, I understand, was personally complimented by Gen. Hunter for his bravery, and the skillful manner in which he handled his company in taking a battery. The Michigan Eighth and the New-York Seventy-ninth Regiments are also spoken of very highly. The health of the troops is good, considering the exposure they have unavoidably been subjected to. Fevers, however, are very prevalent. The hospital is full, and many men have been discharged on account of sickness. The troops which have been on Dawfuskie and Tybee Islands have suffered most. The Maine Eighth Regiment at one time could hardly bring one full company on parade, because of sickness in the ranks.

The colored regiment is *not* disbanded, and present circumstances indicate that it will not be. A company is detailed each day to work on the pier in loading and unloading vessels. They are progressing finely, and they show an aptitude for military manœuvres that one would hardly expect to see.

The weather for the past two weeks, with the exception of one or two severe showers, has been fine but very warm. Crops are looking flourishingly, corn especially. On St. Helena Island, the last week in May, I saw corn over eight feet in height.

Business at Hilton Head seems to have brightened up a little since the 1st of June. The harbor is full of trading schooners, and their owners are driving brisk bargains with those on shore.

The Quartermaster has lately erected two large storehouses. These, in addition to those already built, give the place the appearance of a thriving village. In this connection, it may be said that the Quartermaster's duties at this post are very arduous, but are discharged in a very able manner by Capt. Fuller.

Operations of the Gunboats in Stono Inlet.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Stono River, S. C., May 23, 1862.

We are still at anchor in the Stono river, near Legreeville, a pretty little village of planters' houses on John's Island, about three miles from the sea, and eight from Charleston. It has long been used as a Summer resort for the wealthy cotton lords of these innumerable islands, but has been deserted since December last, the residents having foolishly imagined that we would follow up the great advantage gained at Port Royal.

The fortifications already mentioned as being so numerous, we find to extend, at intervals, the entire distance to the Carolinian metropolis. A few hundred yards above this place a large fort commands an obstruction in the shape of a row of huge piles, from forty to fifty feet long, driven into and extending three-fourths of the distance across the river. The piles are planted three or four feet apart, and project from two to ten feet above the surface at high water. Were it not for a gap forty feet in width, left for their own convenience, this impediment would be of great moment; as it is, our vessels have passed and repassed without any difficulty. In this gap, which is directly in a channel five fathoms deep, they had intended sinking a monstrous bulkhead, made especially for the purpose, in such a manner as to allow the passage of their own light draft vessels, and at the same time exclude our steamers, which draw more water. This contrivance now lies about a mile further up, and, I suppose, was unused for want of the ballast necessary to sink it. The fort, which is very near this gunboat-fence, is regarded as a well-constructed earthwork, and capable of making a strong resistance. It had ample barracks, two tumular magazines, a fine cistern, parade-ground and seven heavy guns. The negroes have pointed out a number of marks, such as stakes, barrels and trees, used by the rebels to indicate the range of certain elevations and projectiles—evidently so placed in anticipation of our advent. Nearer the mouth of the river, and on its northern bank, there is a large rectangular shell fort, built for the defence of Charleston in 1812. It is now grass-grown, somewhat dilapidated, and, although a half-century old, is still serviceable. From the extent and nature of their preparations, as daily developed, I am led to believe that proper opposition would have thwarted our endeavors to enter the river, for a long time.

A large number of contrabands—over 300 in all—most of them the property of a Mr. Grimball, who has a son acting as Lieutenant in the rebel army, have taken refuge on our gunboats.

We are now within two and a half miles of Charleston, which is very visible from the masthead, and are still awaiting the army, which is expected to-morrow. The *Pawnee*, *Unadilla*, *Huron*, *Pembina*, *Ottawa* and *Ellen*, also the steamer *Bibb*, are here.

Stono River, S. C., Three Miles from Charleston, Monday, June 2, 1862.

During the last few days but little has been done by the fleet in this river, beyond silencing some of the enemy's smaller batteries, and preventing the erection of others, commanding points likely to be needed on the march to Charleston.

James Island, which bids fair to be the scene of many future occurrences of interest, lies between Charleston harbor and Ashley River on the north, and Stono River on the South; Folly Island River on the east, and the Stono and Wappoo Creek on the west. From its exposed position, and advantages as a means of military access to the city, it has been deemed by the rebels, and rightly too, as a place requiring much attention.

I have already mentioned the great quantity and variety of fortifications found on our first entrance to this river, and have now only to say that was but a tithe of the actual number. Scarcely a day passes that we do not discover an additional earthwork—and so numerous are they that we have at last come to the warrantable conclusion that the island is "alive wid 'em." The negroes that come to us, shovel in hand, direct from these works, say that one line of intrenchments (part of which we can see) extends entirely across from Folly Island River to the Stono, and that near it five thousand troops are encamped. How true this latter statement is we know not; but, judging by the immense number of pickets we have seen, are rather inclined to believe it.

However, several important reconnoissances have been made by the gunboats in the direction of the city. The day following that accomplished by the *Huron* and *Pembina*, Commander Drayton, of the *Pawnee*, (brother of Gen. Drayton, C. S. A., and a native of South Carolina,) transferred his pennant to the *Ellen*, one of the ferryboat gunboats, and proceeded to draw the fire of the Wappoo forts.

This was readily done, as the pugnacious rebels fire upon the least provocation. The *Ellen* had scarcely opened the point of woods intervening when they banged away with two large rifled cannon from the lower battery of seven guns. The firing was good, and the range very great, over three miles, but none of the shots took effect. We cannot conceive where these two guns came from, they are so much better than any of their ordnance we have previously met with. Indeed, omitting what was stolen from the Government, one may wonder where any of the great profusion they seem to have came from. But the *Ellen* promptly returned the fire with her Parrott guns from one end, and from the other shelled the house from which the rebel pickets fired on Capts. Downes and Bankhead the preceding day. From a Charleston paper of the 31st ult. we learn that one shell, from either the *Pawnee* or *Ellen*, struck and killed the horse of the Commander-in-Chief, who had a very narrow escape from the same fate; and another, from one of the former's eighty-pound rifles, passed over and nearly half a mile beyond the battery. The engagement lasted a half hour.

The *Huron* and *Pembina* retain their dangerous position, although repeated attempts have been made to drive them down the river. At present they form the advance guard, and are within range of the heaviest battery of guns at Wappoo Creek—the stream that connects the Ashley and Stono Rivers—and are *less than three miles from the Metropolis.* From the masthead of either vessel a dozen spires, cupolas and observatories can be seen; the topmasts of two or three large ships at the wharves; several small black side-wheel steamers; nearly all the northwestern part of the city, but not a *single secesh flag.* Excepting those on Forts Sumter, Moultrie, Johnson, Castle Pinckney and Sullivan's Island, there seem to be none in this region. The weather has been quite warm of late, but is now cooler, with indications of rain. Fresh provisions and vegetables are plenty all around us, but through scrupulous regard they remain intact. The health of the fleet could scarcely be better.

June 3, 1862.

The long-expected army has at last arrived. Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, our lookout at the foremast-head reported "four or five white side-wheel steamers coming up the river."

It is said that the troops we have been so eagerly expecting were detained by a deficiency of transportation facilities, but this could have been used only as a pretext, for the energetic Flag-officer, Dupont, as soon as he heard of the difficulty, offered his blockading steamers for temporary use as transports. Some of them, I believe, were eventually accepted.

Of the advance, which arrived last night, all excepting a small battalion, stationed in Legreeville, were landed on James Island, a few rods north of the "gunboat fence," there to await the coming of Gen. Wright, with cavalry, artillery, and additional infantry regiments from the Edisto. These forces are to come overland, and, as the distance is little more than twenty miles, hardly two days' march, they should get here by to-morrow at the furthest.

Major-Gen. Hunter, of proclamation notoriety, accompanied by Gen. Benham, came with the advance. His headquarters are on the steamer *Delaware*, and it is said he intends devoting much of his time to operations hereabouts. We hope he may.

Legreeville, Thursday, June 5, 1862.

At an early hour, this morning, the pioneers of Gen. Wright's command were descried coming across John's Island, toward this village. The sight was almost as gratifying as that of the leading vessels of the transport fleet, for not a little alarm had been created by their prolonged absence. Before noon the greater part of this division were in camp; and after a change to dry underclothing, and a good sleep, will be ready to assist in the contemplated movements.

The general appearance of our brave fellows here is highly satisfactory, and a strong desire for a contest with the mendacious foe, causes us to anticipate gladdening results.

Several severe skirmishes have already taken place, one occurring the next morning after the landing. I am unable to particularize these, but I have heard that up to this evening we have lost the services of a captain and twenty men, and captured an Adjutant-General, a number of privates and three field-pieces.

The gunboats, which are invaluable, have cleared the banks of the river for more than a mile inland, on each side of the river, and "rake" the skulking rebels whenever they appear. The *Pawnee*, *Unadilla*, *Huron*, *Pembina*, *Ottawa*, *Ellen*, *E. B. Hale* and *Henry Andrews* are now here. Commander Drayton is the senior officer.

The negro colony on Cole's Island is being daily increased by sable Secessionists from the adjoining islands. There are now nearly four hundred of these creatures collected here, and supported by the naval vessels.

The weather continues cool and unsettled; heavy rain squalls every few hours, retard progress, and elicit from our weather-beaten tars many compassionate remarks for the "poor volunteers."

From intelligent contrabands we learn that there were sixteen hundred infantry and artillery on James' Island garrisoning the batteries, and several companies of cavalry on John's Island, that acted as scouts and pickets. Excepting the latter, all have retired toward Charleston, where they are straining every nerve to resist our advance. At Wappoo creek, five miles above our anchorage, they have a thousand negroes at work throwing up embankments, and mounting the guns removed from their outer line of defences. Gens. Ripley and Evans are in command. The former, however, is by no means popular, having been accused of entertaining Yankee sympathies.

The most rigid martial law is enforced in the city, no one being allowed to enter or leave without a proper military passport, and even then subjected to search. Newspapers found on those coming out are immediately seized and destroyed by the officers of the guard, so fearful are they that we will learn of their weaknesses. Thanks to the childish curiosity and chatter of the negroes, their caution is lost, as we already possess the most important details "'bout de soger, de gun, an' de batry." The more recent news states that "the situation" there is anything but quiescent; our proximity has caused increased alarm, and those of the citizens that remain are in constant fear of an attack, retiring nightly in terror, lest the next day's sun should rise on the advancing "Hessians." In consequence of the imperative demand of Beauregard for reinforcements, the force there has become so much reduced that I feel confident in asserting that Charleston would, to-day, fall an easy prey to our combined forces. "We have but to reach forth to it and it is ours." Yet, I fear the Savannah farce is to be reënacted.

Arrival of the Arago from Port Royal.

The United States steam-transport *Arago*, H. A. Gadsden Commander, from Port Royal on the evening of the 13th inst., arrived at this port, yesterday, in 67 hours.

The *Arago* brings a large number of passengers, both military and civilian, and eighteen prisoners taken at Fort Pulaski, in charge of Lieut. Doolittle. She brings, also, the remains of Lieut. John S. Sproston, late of the United States gunboat *Seneca*, Surgeon Erastus W. Case and John Lowndes, a Government employe.

Her cargo consists of 261 bales Sea Island cotton, consigned to Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York, and a large amount of Adams' Express Company's goods.

The United States transport *Ericsson* left Hilton Head for Key West on June 10.

The United States transport *Ben. Deford* arrived from New-York at Hilton Head, June 11, and left the same evening for Stono River.

NAMES OF PASSENGERS.

Maj. Wright, of Gen. Hunter's Staff, wounded; Lieut. Kinzie, Mrs. Col. Serrell, Miss Links, Mrs. Capt. C. E. Fuller, Miss Wheelden, Mrs. Sears, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Capt. Bossard, Mr. and Mrs. Whiting, Miss J. G. Fuller, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. Quaiffe, Mr. De Grasse Fox, Mr. M. E. Griffith, Mr. Cooper Smith, Miss Mather, Miss Perritt, Mrs. Barret, Mrs. Lieut. Martin and son, Dr. Peck, Miss Peck, Miss Walker, Capt. Saxton, Capt. Lieberman and servant, Capt. Gould, Capt. A. C. Cooker, Capt. Hoxie, Capt. Eldridge, Capt. Doane, Capt. McIntire, Paymaster Winter, Lieut. Krausse, Lieut. Lockwood, Lieut. Brook, Lieut. W. D. Fisher, Lieut. B. R. Corville, Lieut. Doolittle, Lieut. W. F. Lane, Lieut. Bowditch, Lieut. Robinson, Lieut. Currier, Lieut. Marshall, Lieut. Philips, Lieut. Dunbar, Lieut Heinzelman, Lieut. Jas. Hughes, Lieut. Robertson, Lieut. Slatterback, Dr. Chas. Brown, Messrs. O. G. Sawyer, S. M. F. Howard and G. H. Boynton of the New-York Press, G. M. Gray, E. Newcombe, S. Coates, H. Coates, S. R. Robbins, A. Train, L. Haskell, H. R. Miller, E. Fuller, C. C. Darling, John Foos, F. A. Gould, Elmendorff, A. Conant, C. W. Lewis, S. T. Derickson, A. W. Cooker, John Woolsey, G. H. Robertson, R. Gilbert, G. H. Weber, Davis Baker, Geo. Burt, Geo. Barr, O. Starkweather, Warren Gray, R. De Bust, C. F. Kinner, Howell, R. J. Coleman, Jas. Looney and others.

We are indebted to Fred. Grautegeim, Purser of the *Arago*, for special orders.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

Albany, Monday, June 16.

The Forrest Divorce case will be before the Court of Appeals this week. Edwin Forrest, with his counsel—James T. Brady, and the counsel of Mrs. Forrest—Charles O'Conor and Wm. Curtis Noyes—are here at Congress Hall.

A Rebel Canard.

Baltimore, Monday, June 16.

The Augusta *Constitutional* learns "upon undoubted authority, that Hon. Andrew Johnson has certainly been killed by young George Brown, son of Hon. Neil S. Brown." The Department at Washington has received dispatches from Gov. Andrew Johnson, dated June 14.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Recent Rebel Demonstration on the Right Wing.

A Bold and Partially Successful Movement.

Two of Our Schooners Destroyed on the Pamunkey River.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN.

A PANIC AT WHITE HOUSE.

Successful Retreat of the Rebel Forces Across the Chickahominy.

McClellan's Headquarters, Saturday Evening, June 14.

The rebels, yesterday, after driving from Old Church a squadron of the Fifth Cavalry, proceeded to Garlick's Landing, on the Pamunkey River, about four miles above the White House, where they burnt two schooners and some wagons, and drove off the mules. Here their conduct is represented as barbarous, having killed several of our teamsters without any necessity. Those who failed to make their escape were taken prisoners. From here they proceeded to Tunstall's Station, four miles from White House, with a view of burning the railroad bridge. A train which was passing down at the time was fired into, killing two and wounding several. A Colonel belonging to the Excelsior Brigage was there taken prisoner, but succeeded in making his escape during the night. A Paymaster jumped from the train, and hid himself in the woods until morning, leaving $125,000 in the cars. The train never stopped, but passed on to the White House. After destroying the telegraph wire at this point, they proceeded to Baltimore Cross Roads, near New-Kent Court-house, on their way to Richmond, crossing the Chickahominy, between Bottom's Bridge and the James River, about 2 o'clock this morning. The force that accomplished this was composed of fifteen hundred cavalry and six pieces of artillery, under Gen. Stuart, most of whom were residents of this locality, and therefore were no strangers to the roads. At White House, which is a rendezvous of sutlers and venders of small wares, a regular stampede took place. Lieut.-Col. Ingalls, Commandant at that post, had all the corps ordered out, and posted in favorable positions to resist any attack that might have been made. The mail boat *Nellie Baker*, which left this morning, was crowded with hangers-on of the army and civilians who thought Fort Monroe to be a more congenial climate. At Old Church the rebels had in reserve six regiments of infantry, with artillery. As soon as the facts were known pursuit by cavalry was immediately ordered, but, the enemy having so much of a start, only five were captured. Several arrests have been made to-day of citizens within our lines, on suspicion of having given information to the enemy.

The Richmond papers of the 12th contain a statement that 3,000 prisoners, taken by Gen. Jackson from Gen. Banks, left on Wednesday for Sailsbury, N. C It also states that of the 142 of our wounded that fell into their hands at the battle of Fair Oaks, nine have since died, and the balance are in the Liberty Prison Hospital.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

A Bold Movement of the Rebels—An Attack on our Right Wing—The Enemy Between the Chickahominy and the White House—A Force in our Rear.

The Right Wing, Army of the Potomac, Friday, June 13—10 P. M.

To-day the right wing of the army was attacked by the rebels at a point little anticipated. It has been known for several days that the enemy has been lurking about Hanover Court-house, and a small force has been detailed every day to watch his movements. It seems, however, that the rebels became emboldened by the apparent indifference with which we kept watch of that section, by not having a larger force on guard, and made a bold dash toward our pickets and rear guard, which was not wholly unsuccessful.

The portion of our force engaged was Companies B, C, F and H, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, who have been for the past ten days stationed on picket duty at the Old Church, which is situated on the main road about midway between Chickahominy Bridge and the White House.

Early this morning, Company F was sent out on a scouting expedition to the right of the Hanover road. Company B, and a part of Company H having been detailed to picket the road leading to Hanover Court-house, establishing a line not far from that place. At about 11 o'clock the rebels made their appearance and commenced an attack on our pickets, and succeeded in capturing nearly all of them.

At about the same time the scouting party also fell in with a large body of rebel cavalry, but did not venture to attack them until reinforcements should arrive, a messenger having been sent back to Old Church to get what force was remaining there.

The enemy, however, was not to be delayed in his movements, and immediately made a dash upon our scouts, forcing them to retire, but on the retreat they were met by Company F, and the remaining portion of Company H, when the combined force turned and engaged the enemy.

The rebel force was estimated to be four companies of cavalry, one of infantry, and a section of artillery.

It did not take long to ascertain that the rebel force outnumbered that of our own, and that it would be useless to attempt to break or drive them. But our gallant band was determined to do the best they could, and show the rebels that they had a good quality of metal to contend against. With this view our men, under command of Capt. Royal, formed in line preparatory to making a dash. At the same moment the rebels opened their pieces, discharging which, the infantry came forward, and poured out a volley of musketry. The cavalry then came on in its turn, the combined effect of the whole causing our men to fall back to Old Church. The enemy pursued them to the camp, reaching which they burned the tents, and destroyed everything that would be inconvenient to take away with them. They also took a few more of our men prisoners. The portion of our men not captured retreated to the Chickahominy River, but the rebels did not deem it prudent to continue the pursuit.

During the engagement, Capt. Royal, of Company C, was shot through the head, and twice through the body. There are hopes, however, of his recovery. Lieut. LoLane was shot through the head, and left on the field. He also had several privates shot.

The rebels now hold possession of Old Church, but they will probably be driven from their position to-night, or early in the morning. WHIT.

A Skirmish with the Rebel Pickets—The First Excelsior Again Engaged—Money Sent Home by our Soldiers—A Lively Cannonade, &c.

First Brigade, Hooker's Division. Fair Oaks, Va., Friday, June 13, 1862.

Yesterday morning, the New-York First Regiment of Sickles' Excelsior Brigade had quite a skirmish with the rebel pickets on our left. The rebels, for some time past, have been occupying some deserted houses in the woods in front of our outposts, from which they have annoyed our sentinels to an uncomfortable degree. Yesterday it was determined to "clean them out," and the duty devolving upon the above corps, they pitched into them, and with a few well-directed shots and the bayonet, accomplished the work; but perceiving the preparation of a large force of the enemy to surround them, retreated. The enemy again repossessed the buildings and fired them, burning everything to the ground. Five of the New-Yorkers were wounded, most of them slightly. Several of the enemy were seen to fall before their musketry.

Large sums of money are being sent home by the soldiers of this brigade this payment. The Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment alone sent home $36,000, this being the first pay they have received for four months, owing to some interruption in one command.

The Sixteenth Massachusetts, Col. Wymann, this morning arrived in camp from Norfolk, and were assigned to this brigade.

At 4½ o'clock, this morning, the rebels commenced a lively cannonading upon our working-parties on the Chickahominy, at the right, which was continued several hours without effect.

Last night the wagons and ambulances were all sent back from the front in anticipation of an attack, but, up to this time, nothing save the assault upon our fatigue-parties has been heard from the enemy. The troops of this division were kept under arms all day yesterday, but nothing occurred to call them from their camps. The enemy is closely watched night and day, and a surprise similar to that practised upon Gen. Casey is simply impossible.

The stereotyped complaint of insufficient food and clothing is repeated daily by rebel deserters coming within our lines.

The skeletons of the soldiers killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, in many instances, are protruding from the ground. Many were covered as they lay upon the surface, and the rain has washed the earth off, exposing either the heads, arms, feet or bodies of the victims, the flesh of which, in most instances, has been entirely decomposed. It was impossible to give them a more humane burial, in consequence of the advanced stage of decomposition in which they were found when we first occupied the field.

ARGUS.

LATE NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

A Large Rebel Army Reported to be at Granada, Miss.—Alarm in Arkansas—Gen. Wallace Expected at Memphis—Reports from Chattanooga, &c.

Memphis, Saturday, June 14.

A citizen of Memphis, who has taken the oath of allegiance, has just returned from Granada, Miss., and reports that *a rebel army, 65,000 strong, has concentrated there*, and that business was brisk and provisions plenty.

The following is a copy of the oath administered to the rebel officers and soldiers who voluntarily delivered themselves up to us:

"I solemnly swear that I bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the laws thereof; that I will maintain the national sovereignty paramount to that of all State, county or corporate powers; that I will discourage, discountenance and forever oppose secession, rebellion, and disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and denounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies, and pledge my property and my life to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America."

There is much alarm among the whites of Crittenden County, Arkansas, opposite this city, in consequence of the discovery of a design on the part of several hundred of the negroes of that county to simultaneously run away, and present themselves to the National commander for protection. There are about 4,000 negroes in the county, and only a few hundred whites, some of whom are coming here, not deeming it safe to remain among the negroes.

A company of cavalry, the advance guard of Gen. Wallace's command, reached here yesterday, and Gen. Wallace will probably arrive here to-day, and take command of the city.

The following dispatch is taken from the *Memphis-Granada Appeal:*

Atlanta, Tuesday, June 10.

Passengers by the State train reported the forces of the enemy, variously estimated at from 3,000 to 7,000. had left the river opposite Chattanooga, after dividing his forces, a part going up and part down the river. It was believed they will attempt to cross and form a junction on this side, to attack the city. Gens. Kirby. Smith, Leadbeater and Reynolds are there, with plenty of troops to whip the enemy. The people of Chattanooga are firm and free from all alarm.

Memphis, Sunday, June 15.

Col. Slack's order suppressing the circulation of Confederate Treasury notes, and requiring persons to receive permits to pass the guards around the city, produced great excitement. The papers devote long editorials to the former subject. The *Argus* deprecates the haste with which the order was issued, but it says it will ultimately call out hoarded currency, which has been idle for some months. The *Avalanche* trusts the order will not be modified, as it conflicts with the expressed views of Col. Fitch in his interview with the bankers of the city.

A woman dressed in man's apparel was arrested as a spy yesterday. She represents herself as having been in the Confederate service under Gen. Polk.

Seventy-four Confederate officers and soldiers took the oath on Saturday.

The following is from the Vicksburgh *News* of the 12th inst.:

"Gen. Breckinridge arrived yesterday.

Seven of the enemy's gunboats were engaged in shelling Grand Gulf yesterday. The result is unknown."

Gen. Butler had arrested Dr. Stone, of New-Orleans, and lodged him in Fort Jackson, with his limbs shackled and ironed.

We learn that the Confederates last week rescued the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, from the enemy, taking several officers and privates prisoners, and destroying all the bridges on the road. Two trains were then near Brashear City, and all the Federals aboard were captured. Our men then ran the trains to Algiers, and cut the levee, to prevent the enemy getting out, but they soon repaired it.

Late New-Orleans papers contain the particulars of the hanging of a man named Mulford, condemned by the Military Commission for tearing down the American flag on the —— of April.

Six prisoners, taken at Fort Jackson, have been sentenced to be shot for violation of their parole.

The Vicksburgh *Whig*, of Tuesday, condemns the opinion that the city must necessarily surrender, and says, having driven back the fleet from below, they only wait an opportunity to destroy the one from above

VERY LATE FROM RICHMOND.

Extracts from Rebel Papers of Saturday Last

McClellan's Prospects Before the Rebel Capital.

The Rebels Bragging, but Trembling.

Beauregard's Last Great Strategical Movement.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO BE REGAINED.

LATEST FROM STONEWALL JACKSON.

REBEL VIEWS OF McCLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN.

From the Richmond Whig, June 14.

The brilliant operations of Gen. Jackson in the Valley of the Shenandoah, crippling and dispersing the forces of Milroy and Schenck at McDowell,—of Banks at Front Royal and Winchester,—of Fremont at Cross Keys, and Shields at Port Republic, have had a wide-reaching and important bearing on the war. These several corps were to have been consolidated and brought across the Blue Ridge *en route* for Richmond. When they reached the Rappahannock, McDowell, with his Fredericksburgh army, was to fall into line, and the united columns were to be precipitated on the devoted city from the north. At the same time, it is probable Burnside was expected to be on hand from the south, advancing up the south side of the James from the direction of Suffolk, in conjunction with the *Monitor* and its consorts in the river. The Capital being thus assailed from the north and south, McClellan was to make the grand attack from the east, in front.

The plan was a gigantic one, and, in all probability, would have succeeded, *but for* the masterly movements of Jackson, completely paralyzing the Valley force, and compelling McDowell to detach a large portion of his army to save Banks and Company from demolition, and their Capital from capture. Thus left without coöperation and succor, McClellan is afraid to strike. Within sound almost of the church bells of Richmond, within sight almost of the long-coveted treasure, a sudden disappointment strikes him, a cold tremor seizes him, and he skulks and hides himself like a craven in the dismal marshes of the Chickahominy—one day sending to Washington a braggart and mendacious bulletin of what his invincible army has done and is about to do, and the next bawling with all his might for reinforcements. For the present, at least, he is cornered by the bold dash of Jackson—the next move should be a checkmate.

DARK PROSPECTS FOR RICHMOND.

From the Richmond Daily Examiner, Saturday, June 14.

It is uncertain whether McClellan's army has fallen back to a fortified camp in the rear of his first position or further; and as the art and practice of making reconnoissance in force seems to be unknown to military men in America, and the Confederates have not gotten so far in French as to understand the use of balloons, there is probably little information worthy of reliance in the possession of any person or persons in Richmond. One thing is manifest, that McClellan is not attacking the Confederate lines or operating against the city. As he came here for these purposes, and as he published to all mankind the intention and pledge to "push us to the wall," the fact that he is doing nothing of the sort, that he has drawn his pickets back, and acts as if only occupied about the safety of his army, proves that there is a terrible hitch or slip somwhere, and that the plan of his campaign has been interpolated with an important digression.

The fact is, that the Federal Government at this moment is in a more difficult position than it has ever been before, running greater danger than it has incurred since Manassas, and passing a worse strait than that to which the Confederacy was lately brought. It is now manifest that the Government at Washington is aware of its condition, and that the road to Richmond, in which McClellan started last Winter, *viâ* Yorktown, has been, for the present, abandoned.

McDowell's coöperation was necessary to that plan, and the celerity and success of Jackson's movements in the Valley, have compelled his recall for the defence of this city. The regular National troops have been withdrawn from both Fredericksburgh and Norfolk—their places are supplied by the militia lately summoned from the North. The 8,000 taken from Norfolk have probably joined McClellan, but the whole force lately marching on Richmond from Fredericksburgh has gone to the scene of operations in the Valley.

That swift-footed Achilles, who has routed Banks, destroyed Shields, and smitten Fremont, will give McDowell a long day's work. He may find a grave in his way before he turns again toward Richmond. At any rate, the design dependent on his coöperation must be abandoned, and perhaps McClellan is not less perplexed than ourselves to decide which shall be the new plan.

POOR FREMONT AND SHIELDS!

From the Richmond Whig, June 14.

Information was received from Gen. Jackson yesterday, that Fremont was retreating down the valley. *Sic transit Fremont!* He has been doing a big business for a long time as a military man, without having—till last week—fought a battle, and in that battle he was routed. Two more arrant pretenders and humbugs than he and Shields it would be hard to find in this war, so fruitful of such creatures. They have both been used up and exposed, and will probably not appear again upon the stage while the drama lasts.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE NORTHERN "VANDALS."

From the Richmond Daily Examiner, June 14.

Thanks to their own acts, performed already in New-Orleans, Nashville, Norfolk, Kentucky, Tennessee, the Southern people now know what subjugation means. Even if the people of the Confederate States were the worst race of cowards that ever disgraced the face of the earth, the Northern Congress has been kind enough to do for us what renders cowardice a source of strength. That Congress has prepared, before our eyes, all the implements and engines of torture—the Abolition, the negro intercourse, the Confiscation laws, the whole machinery of judicial murder and robbery to be inflicted on the South; laws before which every man of us has forfeited his life and bereft his family of property; enactments which reduce an entire people to the condition of hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Yankee appropriators of their land; provisions that annihilate entire States, and place the broad land and all it contains, at the absolute will and mercy of wretches whose name has never, at any time, been heard, without the fear and loathing that is felt at the view of a scorpion or a snake: the Andy Johnsons, the Butlers and Stanlys.

Congress has left no doubt as to the consequences of subjugation. With pleased malignity and diabolical confidence, it has arranged before our eyes its racks, thumbscrews, gibbets, axes, pincers. The hangmen stand at ease, full in view, waiting with folded arms the moment when the military work is ended, and the judicial business begins. The Congress of Washington has shut the door on cowardice. If all the South were overrun but one only county, defended by one solitary company of infantry, it would hold together and fight to the death, rather than live to endure the miserable fate prepared for those who can neither win liberty or gain an honorable death.

THE GLORY OF SKEDADDLING.

From the Richmond Whig, June 14.

Perhaps the most embarassed, and worst stultified man now in the war is Halleck, since the evacuation of Corinth by Beauregard. Carefully avoiding a battle after the lesson of Shiloh, Halleck

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

ON THE WAY TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Passengers on the Steamer—How Tennessee Was Taken Out of the Union—Interesting Statements by Union Men—Privileges Enjoyed by the Rebels in Havana.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARBOR OF HAVANA, Wednesday, June 4, 1862.

Just one week ago to-day I left New-York City for New-Orleans, *via* Havana. Our steamer contains over fifty passengers. Among the most noticeable to me are four six-feet Tennesseans, who are on their way to the "Crescent City," to look after various hogsheads of sugar, which they purchased previous to the occupation of the city by our troops. Though one of them is disposed to fire off a passing shot at Parson BROWNLOW, they are all good Union men, and seem to possess that hard Western sense, that enabled them to see the folly of the rebellion even before it began. One of these gentlemen had a hundred hogsheads of sugar caught at Memphis when our troops took Nashville. The Confederates, instead of forwarding it as directed, have piled it up on the bluff, and will, or possibly have, rolled it into the Mississippi on the approach of our gunboats.

From these gentlemen I have learned many interesting particulars as to how Tennessee was "got out of the Union." When the secession question was first made a practical matter, the Unionists were told that if they did not approve of the resolution, they could stay at home and let the Secessionists do the fighting. The next step was to call for all the arms in the possession of the Union men; of course, the impressment of the helpless, disarmed Union men followed, they being first fooled, and then forced into the secession ranks. The fact that the National authorities disturbed no private property, or in any way molested the banks of Nashville, was repeatedly telegraphed to New-Orleans, and written to that city by Nashville merchants who had money in the New-Orleans banks, but it seemed to have no effect on the last named city, as its inhabitants will for years feel to their sorrow.

Among the lady passengers is one who left New-Orleans in October last to meet her brother, who was a wounded soldier attached to the regiments under Gen. BLANCHARD, stationed in Norfolk and vicinity. She states that her brother was a small storekeeper in New-Orleans, a Union man, who was seized at night and hurried off to Virginia. She found her brother at Norfolk in the hospital, and nursed him and other soldiers. She was cognizant of all the excitement attending the battle between the *Merrimac*, *Monitor*, and other vessels, and states that there were but two men wounded with Com. BUCHANAN, and that the *Merrimac* was undoubtedly in a most disabled condition, the iron strips in many places being torn up, and a shot-hole through the stern. She says that the rebel troops were in a most destitute condition, many shoeless, and that some of the Georgia troops were often seen in the streets of Norfolk with blankets round their shoulders for want of better clothing, and that the large contributions of soldiers' clothes and personal comforts contributed by the Southern ladies were in all instances, so far as Norfolk was concerned, charged for by the Quartermasters, nothing being contributed as gifts. Her impression was, that Norfolk and Portsmouth could have been taken at any time weeks previous to its capture by Gen. WOOL, and that she knows that the fortifications at Pig Point, Craney Island, and other rebel points, were for months past almost helpless for want of ammunition. After her many months of solicitude, her brother, though incapable of doing military duty, was, with other sick and wounded, hurried off to Richmond, the rebel officers being particularly severe upon all who are suspected of Union proclivities, and all who are *impressed* are marked as suspected persons.

Two other passengers, are young Englishmen doing business in Cuba. They are intelligent and rather sharp fellows, and as thoroughly posted up in secession arguments as any South Carolinian I ever met with. I wonder where they got their education. While we were running in under the famous "Moro," I was very much impressed with the general contempt displayed by the Americans on board of the steamer at "such paper walls," it being the unanimous opinion of all present, including myself, that the *Monitor* could smash the Moro in an hour's work, and our gunboats after clearing out the Mississippi, could finish up Havana on their way to their honorable repose in the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Speaking of Havana, reminds me how entirely the Secessionists have had their way in this harbor since the rebellion. While steamers and vessels under the "Stars and Stripes" have had to pay deference to all the annoying rules of the port, these rebel craft have come and gone with impunity, entering the harbor at any hour of the night, or leaving when they pleased, while a "night permit" is almost an impossibility to an honest craft. Vessels to run between here and the blockaded ports of the United States have been regularly advertised, and the business has been large, and most likely, to many concerned, profitable. All of this has done but little harm to the vast aggregate wealth and resources of the Union, but it has displayed the heart of the people of Havana, and will not soon be forgotten by the law-abiding citizens of the North, who crushed out the spirit of filibustering, to turn in due time to rend not Spain but our own Republic.

While I write, the amphibious inhabitants of Havana harbor are crowding upon the boat; some are coolies, some creoles, some Spaniards, some the Lord only knows of what nationality or mixture. From the jargon of all languages, I learn that Mobile is taken, and is not taken; that Corinth is evacuated, and that BEAUREGARD is reinforced; that Richmond has fallen, and is still holding out; of course, I must wait many days yet for authentic information. One thing, however, I do learn direct and truthfully, and that is that New-Orleans is quiet, more so than it has been for years; that Gen. BUTLER and his troops are gaining daily in the affections of the people, and that everything in the future promises well not only for the happiness of the city, but for its speedy restoration to the Union.

In the harbor of Havana are now what were eight rebel steamers, and some ten ships and schooners. The names of the steamers, as far as I can learn them, are the *Austin*, *California*, *Cuba*, *Hughes*, *Atlantic* and *Black Joker*, formerly the *Vanderbilt*. The names of the sailing vessels I could not learn. On the 27th inst., the *Andromedea*, Capt. J. ASHBY, was taken twelve or fourteen miles off the coast, by one of our sailing gunboats. An English steamer, name I could not learn, was also captured a few days since near the harbor; and information has been obtained of three more on their way, *belonging to the same line*, which it is supposed will fall into the clutches of our ocean police.

STARS AND STRIPES.

FROM NASSAU, N. P.

Commerce with Rebeldom—Seizure of the Privateer Oreta—Arrival of Captain Semmes and John E. Ward.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASSAU, N. P., Monday, June 9, 1862.

Since my last there has been an almost daily arrival of steamers and sailing vessels from Secessia, besides a large number of steamers and sailing vessels of a large class from England with aid and comfort for the rebels. The cargo of powder brought here by the brig *Fanny Lewis*, was all put on board the steamer *Kate* and safely landed in Charleston. The Royal Victoria Hotel is nearly filled with rebels from the South, and many from Europe on their way there. All the Northern visitors remaining here leave to-day in the *British Queen*, and are no doubt glad to get out of this Secession hole.

The supposed privateer *Oreta*, which has been fitting up at Cochran's Anchorage, was seized last Saturday by Commander MCKILLOP, of Her Majesty's ship *Bulldog*, brought down and anchored in the harbor. She is pierced for guns, has a powder magazine on board, gun-travelers put down, and sundry other fixings, which have warranted her seizure. Still there is a report this morning that she has been released and ordered to leave the port within six days, with the privilege of taking on board what cargo they choose. Her release, in my opinion, would make her a merchantman, and as a merchantman the authorities cannot order her out of the port. If she be not a merchantman, she is a privateer, and, if a privateer, why should not they act up to the Queen's proclamation, and order her to leave within twenty-four hours, or hold her as a lawful prize? It is reported and generally believed that her guns and ammunition are on board the steamer *Bahama*, which vessel was anchored at the same place when she was seized. She followed the *Oreta* down into the harbor and came to anchor near her. The *Oreta* is a fine modeled vessel and very fast.

The steamer *Melita* arrived here yesterday, from England, bringing the notorious pirate SEMMES, of the *Sumter*, and Mr. JOHN E. WARD, who was formerly United States Minister to China. Capt. SEMMES is a man over six feet high, with heavy sandy whiskers and moustache. He created quite an excitement at the hotel among the rebels.

A wrecking schooner arrived Saturday, from Macarres Reef, with cargo from the Bremen brig *Achilles*, bound for Havana. The captain and crew had abandoned her, and probably gone to some port in Cuba in their boats. Her cargo was principally liquors.

Our rainy season has commenced in earnest, and gives us the prospect of a large crop of fruit.

UNION.

The President and the Radicals.

Extract from a letter addressed by Senator SUMNER to a friend in Boston:

SENATE CHAMBER, June 5, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: Your criticism of the President is hasty. I am confident that, if you knew him as I do, you would not make it.

Of course the President cannot be held responsible for the misfeasances of subordinates, unless adopted or at least tolerated by him. And I am sure that nothing unjust or ungenerous will be tolerated, much less adopted by him.

I am happy to let you know that he has no sympathy with STANLY in his absurd wickedness, closing the schools, nor again in his other act of turning our camps into a hunting-ground for slaves. He repudiates both—positively. The latter point has occupied much of his thought, and the newspapers have not gone too far in recording his repeated declarations, which I have often heard from his own lips, that slaves finding their way within the National lines are never to be re-enslaved. This is his conviction, expressed without reserve.

Could you have seen the President—as it was my privilege often—while he was considering the great questions on which he has already acted—the invitation to emancipation in the States, emancipation in the District of Columbia, and the acknowledgment of the independence of Hayti and Liberia, even your zeal would have been satisfied, for you would have felt the sincerity of his purpose to do what he could to carry forward the principles of the Declaration of Independence. His whole soul was occupied, especially by the first proposition, which was peculiarly his own. In familiar intercourse with him, I remember nothing more touching than the earnestness and completeness with which he embraced this idea. To his mind it was just and beneficent, while it promised the sure end of Slavery. Of course, to me, who had already proposed a Bridge of Gold for the retreating fiend, it was most welcome. Proceeding from the President, it must take its place among the great events of history.

If you are disposed to be impatient at any seeming shortcoming, think, I pray you, of what has been done in a brief period, and from the past discern the sure promise of the future. Knowing something of my convictions and of the ardor with which I maintain them, you may, perhaps, derive some assurance from my confidence. I say to you, therefore, stand by the Administration. If need be, help it by word and act, but stand by it and have faith in it.

I wish that you really knew the President, and had heard the artless expression of his convictions on those questions which concern you so deeply. You might, perhaps, wish that he were less cautious, but you would be grateful that he is so true to all that you have at heart. Believe me, therefore, you are wrong, and I regret it the more because of my desire to see all our friends stand firm together.

If I write strongly, it is because I feel strongly, for my constant and intimate intercourse with the President, beginning with the 4th of March, not only binds me peculiarly to his Administration, but gives me a personal as well as a political interest in seeing that justice is done him. Believe me, my dear Sir,

With much regard, ever faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

Personal.

—Hon. Owen Lovejoy is the guest of Postmaster Lincoln in Brooklyn, and with him visited yesterday the Navy-yard and other public places of interest.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS.

The last night at Wallack's was an appropriate climax to nine months of brilliantly successful management, and a well-deserved tribute to the Treasurer's personal popularity. Of all the officials having to do with the theatrical business, Mr. MOSS is acknowledged to be the unexceptionable model, whether in his relations to the player or the play-goer. He finds his account in this enviable reputation once a year at least, when he is invariably compelled to receive such a benefit as a great many more obtrusive people don't get once in a life-time. The entertainment offered on his behalf on Monday was, in our opinion, the very best that had been advertised anywhere for a twelve-month. "The Little Treasure" and "Rural Felicity" were given, and between the pieces Mr. WALLACK—the Veteran himself—delivered his annual speech, gratulatory of the past and hopeful of the time to come.

New-York knows no cessation of amusement though Miss KEENE may seek the Pennsylvanian mountains, and Mr. WALLACK retire upon his laurels and bank-book to Long Branch. Not even has there been a lapse of one night at either of the theatres called by their respective popular names. At Wallack's, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. FLORENCE commenced on Tuesday evening with a well selected company, full of first-class talent, in a new and extravagantly funny burlesque, an Irish drama, and a protean farce. With nightly variations of this kind of programme, the FLORENCES have secured their fair share of patronage and applause.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL is one of those bright little sympathetic actresses that somehow insinuate themselves into the affections of the public before the public has time to make up its mind on the subject of criticism. Not that she would suffer even if it were possible to exercise the critical faculty in the sternest and most ruthless kind of way. She has positive ability enough to stand the severest test of impartial analysis, and would, indeed, be rather glorified than otherwise by the result. But there is a charming freshness and originality about her that forestalls without defying criticism, and that makes you feel at once she is not to be carped and caviled at, but to be studied and appreciatively understood. Her *Fanchon* (in the drama of that name which she is now playing at Laura Keene's) is a performance of so much intelligence of conception and of such exquisite neatness in execution, as to put fault-finding out of the question; one can only find for it the heartiest admiration and most unqualified eulogy. Mr. J. W. COLLIER and Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, who, by the way, makes a most excellent stage-manager, are also good in their respective parts.

At Niblo's, Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS continues to delight large and fashionable audiences with her magnificent singing in "The Syren." She is supported in the melo-dramatic portions of the piece by Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. PETER RICHINGS, Mr. SHEWELL and Mrs. MAEDER. Last evening, Miss RICHINGS appeared for the first time here in the Druid scene from "Norma," introducing the celebrated "Casta Diva," which she rendered with very fine effect. To-night and to-morrow it will be repeated.

On Thursday evening Miss BATEMAN appeared as *Julia* in "The Hunchback", at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. We have heretofore spoken of her personation of the character in terms of the highest commendation. Additional interest was on the occasion given to the performance by the delightful manner in which Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES played *Helen*. It was the nearest approach to what may be considered perfection in the part that we have seen for a long while. Last night Miss BATEMAN, on invitation of several of the leading members of the community in the City of Churches, appeared as *Geraldine* in her mother's tragedy of that name. She was supported by Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and other well-known actors of ability. It is a pity that the residents of our sister city cannot have an opportunity of seeing her in her whole round of characters; but this is impossible, as the Academy is engaged for other purposes, so they must be satisfied with what they can get, and be thankful. To-night another performance is given.

One of the most enjoyable places in the City to visit on a Summer's evening, is NIXON's Cremorne Garden, corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. Pleasant and green are the arbors, excellent the entertainments, dazzlingly illuminated the grounds, gay and fashionable the visitors, and in all respects the place is as pleasant a retreat as is to be found in a warm and dusty city. Mr. THOMAS BAKER, the well-known leader of Laura Keene's Theatre commences the performances with a promenade concert by a band of forty musicians; then follows vocal music, CARLOTTA PATTI, Madame STRAKOSCH, Signori SBRIGLIA and ARDAVANI, being the principal singers; then that bewitching *danseuse*, the "beautiful" CUBAS, assisted by a powerful *corps de ballet*, execute some of the most ravishing Spanish dances. And, as though this were not enough amusement for one evening, the whole concludes with an equestrian exhibition, in which Madame TOURNAIRE appears with her superb stud of horses. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. NIXON for the excellent manner in which his new enterprise is conducted. Polite and attentive ushers attend upon you, and everything is done to make things agreeable to the visitor.

Prof. ANDERSON, at the Winter Garden, is still running, with decided success, Mr. CHARLES GAYLER's burlesque of "The Wizard's Tempest," and, judging from the past week, will continue to do so. Considerable curtailment has been made, the performance now closing at 10½ o'clock. Miss EMILY THORNE, since her first appearance, on Monday night, has been steadily gaining ground in the affections of her audiences, and has achieved a success of which she may well be proud. The principal sharer of Miss THORNE's triumph is Miss IONE BURKE, a young actress, who, if she continues to take as much pains as she has hitherto done, will soon be one of the leading burlesque actresses in this country.

Theatrical entertainments are again in the ascendant at BARNUM's. This afternoon and evening MARK LEMON's drama of "Gwynneth Vaughn," will be revived, followed by the farce of "A trip to Richmond;" in the performance of which, Mrs. PRIOR, Miss JENNIE WATERS, Mr. HADAWAY, Mr. BRIDGMAN, and the whole strength of Mr. BARNUM's company are included. Commodore NUTT continues to hold his daily levées; Master WALLER, the infant orator, has been reëngaged, and the curiosities—not forgetting the aquarial garden, the monster serpents, and the happy family—are all the time on exhibition.

Mr. Manager FOX, at the Old Bowery Theatre, has revived the palmy days of this establishment, it being crowded nightly. Three most popular pieces will be given this evening. To-morrow night, being the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, a patriotic bill will be presented.

Miss ADA ISAACS MENKEN has been playing the past week, to well-filled houses, at the New Bowery. "Mazeppa" will be performed this evening, Miss MENKEN playing the hero, doing all sorts of impossible things lashed to the back of her "wild steed" of the desert. "An Object of Interest" is also on the bills.

Board of Aldermen.

VETOES FROM THE MAYOR—COMPLIMENT TO SECRETARY SEWARD AND TO ARCHBISHOP HUGHES—NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

The Aldermen met yesterday for the first time in several weeks in the regular chamber of the Board, which has been undergoing repairs, and is now completed in the most elegant and tasteful manner.

A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution of the Board making the *Staats Zietung* a Corporation paper; also, a message vetoing a resolution authorizing the Clerk to furnish members with badges, batons, books, maps, &c. Both vetoes may be found in the official report. The former was ordered printed and the latter was overruled by a two-thirds vote.

The resolutions of the Councilmen tendering the thanks of the Common Council, and through them of the citizens of New-York, to Archbishop HUGHES, for his services abroad in behalf of the country, were concurred in.

The Councilmen's resolutions, complimentary to Secretary SEWARD, coming up for concurrence, Alderman DAYTON objected, saying that he was not aware of the fact, as stated in the preamble to the resolutions, that Mr. SEWARD had renounced all claims to the highest office in the gift of the people, and he was not disposed to take advantage of any casual remark that might have fallen from that gentleman, to parade it publicly as a formal declination of the Presidency, in case the people should see fit to nominate him for that office.

Alderman GENET moved to strike out that part of the preamble referred to, which was agreed to, and the resolutions, as amended, were unanimously concurred in.

The Mayor's veto of the resolutions complimentary to THURLOW WEED and tendering him a public reception, was overruled by a vote of 13 to 3—Alderman GENET, the mover of the resolutions objecting to their passage over the veto on the ground that Mr. WEED had declined the proposed reception, and the only object to be gained by their passage would be to "spit (figuratively speaking) in the face of the Mayor."

A bill of the New-York *Leader* for advertising, to the amount of $150, under the administration of Chief Engineer HARRY HOWARD, coming up, Alderman GENET opposed it and characterized it as a fraudulent bill; if it was just, it should have been presented before this late day. For one, he had too much pride and self-respect to vote for the payment of unjust bills to a paper that constantly proclaimed the Common Council to be a band of thieves and robbers.

Alderman DAYTON also opposed the payment of the bill, and moved to recommit it for a fuller report of the facts in relation to the manner in which the bill was incurred.

Alderman FROMENT said that it seemed to him that outside considerations entered into the consideration of this bill, as they too often did in relation to matters coming before the Board. At the beginning of the year, the Mayor sent in a message in which he discountenanced all further increase in the advertising expenses of the City, and he (Alderman FROMENT) congratulated himself that he would henceforth have an ally in the Mayor, in the course he had uniformly pursued in relation to the subject. But he found, to his great disappointment, that the Mayor signed, without hesitation, a resolution making a certain paper a Corporation paper, when it happened to belong to his own party.

Alderman DAYTON (interrupting the speaker) denied that the paper alluded to—the NEW-YORK TIMES—belonged in any way to the same party with the Mayor.

Alderman OTTIWELL said that it "Did belong to the same party, and he would back up the argument of Alderman FROMENT."

Alderman FROMENT, resuming, said he did not think the editor of the *Leader* was a man who would present an unjust bill to this Board for payment, and he had no doubt the bill was fairly incurred, but this, like many other bills of like character presented to the Common Coucil for payment, only showed the necessity of having some general system of advertising, instead of allowing the business to be conducted in the loose way it had heretofore been.

After some further discussion, the motion to recommit was lost, and the Board concurred with the Councilmen for the payment of the bill.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next at 1 o'clock.

Board of Councilmen.

REMOVAL OF RAILS ON CENTRE-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE.

The Board of Councilmen held their regular meeting yesterday, but the entire time was occupied with discussions upon unimportant matters. A report, in favor of compelling the Harlem Railroad Company to remove the T rails from Centre, Broome and Grand streets, and from the Fourth-avenue, and substituting the grooved rail, caused a great deal of discussion, but was finally adopted. Nearly an hour was consumed in the discussion of a resolution permitting the erection of a stand on the sidewalk adjacent to the Post-office, for the sale of prints and papers; and the entire session, with the exception of these two matters, was devoted to routine and unimportant business.

Quaker Meeting at the Tombs.

VISIT OF ELIZABETH COMSTOCK AND COMPANY, OF MICHIGAN, TO THE PRISONERS—SCENE IN THE CONDEMNED CELL.

A solemn and instructive occasion was enjoyed on Sunday morning by the inmates of the City Prison. By appointment with the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. GAMP, some ministering Friends, who are deeply interested in visiting our model benevolent and correctional Institutions, occupied the time usually devoted to Church service. ELIZABETH COMSTOCK, PHEBE B. HATHAWAY, GRACE and HENRY DICKENSON, each made brief and truly impressive remarks; but the main interest of the occasion centered in the visit of these Friends to the cell of WILLIAM HENRY HAWKINS, who is condemned to be hung on the 27th of the present month. As the keeper opened the inner door of the cell and announced to the colored occupant the request of the Friends to sit with him a little while, he arose from his pallet, and, in lieu of chairs, invited them to be seated thereon. Chairs were soon supplied by the keeper, who had perceived the lack, and who, in consideration of the close atmosphere, expressed a willingness to permit his prisoner to leave his cell for the corridor during their stay. The prisoner appeared to have no choice in the matter, and bore himself with quiet dignity, remaining standing by his pallet while the others sat. First, HENRY DICKENSON addressed him in language calculated to prepare his mind for the more moving appeals that were to be made in his behalf by the sympathetic soul of woman. An unbroken silence followed the brief address, when, after some moments, the eloquent expressions of ELIZABETH COMSTOCK, given in a voice deeply subdued, filled the narrow cell with tones which must have penetrated to the hidden recesses of conscience in the heart of its occupant, whom she denominated "our poor brother." Her words carried also healing on their wings, for she laid before him the encouraging promises which are held out even at the "eleventh hour." Another silence ensued, sufficiently long to allow the words spoken, to lay hold upon the mind of the criminal, who made no outward demonstrations of feeling but maintained a modestly respectful and attentive demeanor.

Just before the little circle broke up GRACE DICKENSON knelt beside the convict's bed, and in a voice of thrilling sweetness supplicated Divine mercy for his brief career upon earth, and for his purified acceptance of the joys of the redeemed hereafter. These words of prayer breathed full of hope, and must have lifted any weight of despair. As the Friends were about leaving, PHEBE HATHAWAY gave what she felt to be her message of consolation to the condemned, and reading matter was left with him in order to keep up the good impressions made. He was requested to speak freely to the Friends, as they desired to be of use to him, even in a temporal sense, but he either thought it impracticable, or refrained through motives of delicacy, from charging them with any commission. He is very fond of reading, and has exhausted his very limited library, which consists mainly of three Bibles and two or three religious works. He seemed to regret not being able to hear distinctly, in consequence of the location of his cell, the words of ministers who came to visit the prison. The speaker's position is upon the crossing of the second corridor, or tier; and, as the sound naturally ascends, those below are less favored than they upon the upper tiers. It is a singular sight to the uninitiated this addressing an invisible audience, for as the prisoners are not allowed to leave their cells, the only intimation a speaker receives of the presence of auditors is the appearance of a hand clutched now and then around the slats of the grated doors, or sometimes an uncombed and unwashed head is visible, with face pressing eagerly against the unyielding lattice, to get a peep of the earthly vessel whence emanates such inspiring words of cheer; again is to be seen light, graceful waves of smoke, curling forth from the interstices, evincing an inadequate regard for religious observances, and an inordinate love for a mild cigar, upon the part of the incarcerated individual.

Rev. Mr. Beecher on City Railways.

On Sunday morning Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER lectured his people upon the sin of covetousness, under which general head he included certain sins of shopping, picture-buying, house-building, and so on, reserving an especial rap for the benefit of the city railway companies, who, in addition to whatever individual rapacity they may possess, are open to a very serious charge in regard to the treatment of drivers and conductors.

To all intent, Mr. BEECHER spoke thus:

"And in this connection I must say a word for a much-abused class in our midst, who are made the objects of treatment nearly allied to the sin of which I am speaking. I refer to the car-drivers and conductors on our city railways. These men—mainly men of family—are hard-worked fourteen hours a day, with no rest on the Sabbath, and with no holiday whatever. They have no opportunity to see or be with their families, much less to educate or cultivate them; and it is a fact, that one of these drivers, employed for a series of years, may have children grown up to be marriageable men and women, without ever seeing them, except when abed and asleep.

These things are not in Timbuctoo or the Sandwich Islands, but here in Fulton-street. They are the men whom you saw as you came to church, whom you will see when you go home. They brought you here; they bring loads of people to this church every Sunday, and it is a disgrace to a Christian community that such things are allowable.

The Directors say: "Well, our first duty is to the stockholders; we must declare large dividends." I beg your pardon. Your first duty is toward God's stock; and when it is a question as to which stock is to rule highest, His must be preferred.

Now, then, you—many of you—are stockholders in these roads. Go up, and say to your representatives, "We will be content with one per cent. less dividend, and will consent that greater liberality be shown our employes." That would settle the whole matter, for it's you stockholders of whom the Directors are afraid. The Ferry Company does better than this; its men have the whole of every other Sunday, and the half of every one. Let some such system as this, or a better one, be adopted, and let us give these men—men for whom Christ died—at least a chance to see and know their children, to breathe fresh air, and if they wish it, to hear the Word of God on His holy day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The first annual sermon before this Association was delivered at the Church of the Ascension, in Fifth-avenue, on Sunday evening, by Rev. ALEX. H. VINTON, D. D., who took for his text the following, from the First Epistle of John: "I have written unto you, young men, because ye are strong." The aim of the discourse was to point out how the strength of young manhood could be so employed and directed as to secure the happiness of the individual, and confer the greatest blessings upon the world. Youth was the period of the passions—pride, self-will, the lust of the flesh and the lust of the eye—and according as those passions obtained the mastery or were kept in subjection, would the individual become a drivelling slave or a rational man. Some compensating power was needed to control the energies and passions of youth, and turn them to good. That compensating power was conscience, and hence the need of constant enlightenment of conscience. This enlightenment came not from within, but from without—it came from above—it was revelation. The peculiar influences that surrounded young men in this country, where everything is precocious, where the child is the man, where the tendencies are to encourage rather than to check the pride and self-will of young manhood, where the spirit of independence is instilled into the individual from childhood, made it especially necessary that the compensating power of conscience should receive a full development and enlightenment. In political life, above all, was there a need of this power. Every American was born a politician, and every fierce politician had two consciences—one for himself and one for his party—which, being mutually destructive of each other, were equivalent to no conscience at all. Political ambition, without the compensating power of conscience, tempted a man to huckster away his country's liberties and union, for his own advancement. Our politicians had need to learn that "God ruleth: let the nations tremble." They must learn that a nation, no more than an individual, could disregard moral law with impunity. The indispensable necessity of an enlightened conscience, as a guide and restraint to the individual in all the avocations of life, was forcibly urged by argument and illustration, and the speaker closed his discourse by picturing to the minds of his hearers the various stages in life and the calm and peaceful death of a man whose career had been guided by an enlightened conscience and the precepts of Christianity.

CASE OF MRS. REAL.—Our reporter saw Mrs. REAL at the Tombs yesterday morning. Although naturally laboring under the greatest mental excitement, she appeared externally calm and tranquil. She is advisely reserved concerning the deed for which she is committed, but says unhesitatingly, that had she known who the lady was with whom her husband was walking, she would not have separated them or addressed her. EDWIN JAMES, Esq., has kindly volunteered his professional services, and under advice of Capt. PETTY, who takes the deepest interest in her case, Mrs. REAL has accepted them. Very many people of position and influence have called upon her since her confinement, and all tender advice, aid and comfort. She is very desirous that an early trial may be granted her, feeling confident that an acquittal will certainly be its issue.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FORGER.—GEORGE BOWEN, a man about 65 years of age, was taken into custody yesterday on a bench warrant, issued by Justice BRENNAN, upon an indictment of the Grand Jury, by which he is accused of forging a check on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of this City, for the sum of $250. He was immediately committed in default of bail. The prisoner has already served two terms in the State Prison at Sing Sing. The last offence for which he was imprisoned was for a forgery committed upon Ex-Recorder FRANCIS TILLOU. A man named FINNEGAN was arrested at the same time, upon a charge of having been a copartner in the commission of the crime. In order to exonerate himself he implicated BOWEN, and it is believed that the former will testify against him on the trial.

HAWKINS, THE CONDEMNED.—MR. HAWKINS, the colored steward who killed his Captain at midnight in his cabin, will be hung on Friday, the 27th inst. HAWKINS is in a comfortable bodily condition, and seems undisturbed mentally by the awful circumstances surrounding him. He is daily attended by Rev. Mr. CAMP, who ministers to him in holy things. HAWKINS admits that he deserves fully his fate, and says, that having broken the law, he must, of course, submit with resignation to its judgment. There have been strenuous exertions on the part of many persons to obtain a commutation of his punishment, but with no favorable result. He will, without doubt, suffer the penalty on Friday, as announced.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO AUDIT MILITARY CLAIMS.—The Commissioners appointed to audit claims arising out of the organization, equipment and subsistence of troops raised in this State for the United States service, held their first meeting yesterday, at No. 51 Walker-street. Inspector-General ARTHUR, Judge-Advocate WM. H. ANTHON and Quartermaster VAN VECHTEN, compose the Commission. No business of importance was transacted yesterday, but the Commission will meet again to-day, and continue their sittings until the middle of July, when they will adjourn to Albany. At their session in this City, the Commissioners will only audit the claims of persons residing east and south of Albany.

NEW PICTURES.—CONSTANT MAYER, whose studio is at GURNEY's Gallery, has finished an oil portrait of a prominent sugar merchant of this City, which will rank deservedly high among pictures of its class. The head is one of uncommon power, and the drapery is beyond question an absolute photograph of reality. Mr. MAYER is painting a portrait of Miss HENRIQUES, the young actress whose pretty face is turning the head of all Young New-York. It is a capital likeness and is remarkable for its grace of *posé* and truthfulness of expression. The former will be at GOUPIL's to-day, the latter at SCHAUS' next week.

APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.—A soldier who lost one of his limbs in the battle of Bull Run, who has a family of wife and five small children, appeals to the public, for means to procure an artificial limb, and a little over, to assist him into a small business, to keep his family from starvation. Donations can be sent by mail, or otherwise, to Mr. HANSON, to the care of NATHAN NESBIT, Esq., No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York. Mr. NESBIT can vouch for the truth and circumstances of the above appeal. All receipts will be acknowledged.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—PATRICK FLANNERY was arrested yesterday upon the complaint of JOHN H. TALLMAN, who alleges that FLANNERY committed the crime of perjury, while giving evidence on the trial of a cause, in which he, FLANNERY, was plaintiff, and TALLMAN was defendant. Officer EGLESTON took the accused into custody and Justice KELLY held him to bail in the sum of $500. Mr. TALLMAN alleges that by the false statement of the prisoner he lost the sum of $233.

RETURN OF THE REBEL PRIVATEERSMEN.—The 92 rebel privateersmen, who were sent to Fort Monroe to be exchanged for Col. CORCORAN, returned to this City on Saturday, and were committed to Fort Lafayette—JEFF. DAVIS' Government having refused to fulfill the agreement for their exchange. They are all rabid Secessionists, and, it will be recollected, formed a plot for capturing the steamer which took them out under a flag of truce to be exchanged, which was fortunately discovered in time to be thwarted.

WATCHERS WANTED FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—There is need of more watchers for the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals in this City, and persons who are willing to aid the poor sufferers by devoting an occasional night to their service, are requested to send their address to JAMES L. STEARNS, Chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 106 Broadway.

REOPENING OF FINE ART GALLERY.—The National Academy of Design closes its Annual Exhibition on the 23d inst., the galleries will then be closed until July 8, when they will be opened with a collection of purely American works for the first time.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, June 16, 1862.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Remonstrance of property owners in Ridge-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, against building a sewer in said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By the same—

Petition of N. Niles to be refunded money paid in error for an assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

By the President—

Petition of Seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, for permission to erect a monument at the junction of Bowery and Third-avenue, to commemorate those of the regiment that fell in battle fighting for the suppression of the present rebellion.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Froment—

Whereas, An ordinance recently passed the Common Council, appropriating five hundred thousand dollars to provide relief for the families of the volunteers from the City of New-York now serving in the army of the Union; and, *whereas*, it is the duty of the Common Council, in the distribution of said fund, to see that all proper safeguards are thrown around it to prevent it being disbursed to unworthy persons; therefore,

Resolved, That if the Board of Councilmen concur, a Special Committee of three from each Board be appointed to confer with Hon. Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, with a view to make such rules and regulations as may be deemed advisable, that the money shall only be disbursed to those entitled to receive it.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That John Moffit and John Wood be permitted to retain the stand for the sale of potatoes in West-street, between Robinson and Murray streets, until otherwise directed by the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary basin, be built in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to have cellar of house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12 floored and ceiled; also, to have pitch pine floor laid and caulked in sitting room on front; also, to have said room, together with stairway, painted, to suit the Company, the cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Bernard Quinn to erect a watering trough in front of his premises, No. 208 Eighth-avenue, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the south side of Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space of four feet wide, through the centre thereof, in the regular grade, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set in Forty-fifth-street, from Lexington to Fifth avenues, and the sidewalks be flagged four feet in width through the centre thereof, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Forty-seventh-street, between Third-avenue and East River, be paved with Belgian trap block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report, with a resolution, to fence vacant lots in Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting estimates and award of contract for flagging, &c., Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington-avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting estimates and award of contract for building a new house for Engine Company No. 48.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting estimates and award of contract for building a new house for Hose Company No. 1.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting estimates and award of contract for building a new house for Hook and Ladder Company No. 10.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting award of contract for alterations, &c., to house of Hose Company No. 33.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting award of contract for building a new house for Hose Company No. 30.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting award of contract for repairing pier number Twenty-nine, North River.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of balance in the Treasury, June 14, 1862.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board, relative to basins on South-street.

Which was laid over.

VETO MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following message was received from His Honor the Mayor, vetoing the resolution making the New-York *Staats Zeitung* a corporation newspaper:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

To the Honorable, the Board of Aldermen:

The resolution designating the New-York *Staats Zeitung* a full official paper, is herewith returned without my signature.

I object to this resolution because I regard it as an aggravation of an existing abuse. The cost to the City and County Treasury for official advertising already authorized by law, exceeds ninety thousand dollars per annum. It would afford me great pleasure to cooperate with the Common Council in the reduction of this enormous expenditure, but I cannot give my assent to any measure which would augment it, because I cannot persuade myself that it is either necessary or just. We have already nine official papers, viz.: The *Transcript*, *Express*, *Times*, *World*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung*, *Democrat*, *Leader* and *Metropolitan Record*. A part of these are authorized to publish only the official proceedings of the Common Council, while some of them are authorized to publish more than this and others less. This diverse and irregular method of publishing official proceedings and documents, which is the most expensive to the City, is the least satisfactory to the public, for it renders it difficult for all who seek any particular document, to know in what journal they shall look for it. It seems to me that we should better consult both economy and utility by contracting with one or two newspapers of large circulation for the publication of all the official proceedings and documents of the City Government. If any papers of special importance required greater notoriety than this would afford, their publication might be authorized in other leading journals, including those printed in the German language. This plan would secure every proper object of advertising, would probably save to the City more than three-fourths of the large amount now expended for that purpose, and what is even more important, it would strengthen the independence of the Metropolitan Press, by removing all pecuniary inducements to refrain from just criticism on our official action.

But I have another insurmountable objection to this resolution. If the present extravagant system of official advertising is to be still further extended, the patronage it affords to the public Press should be fairly distributed. The *Staats Zeitung* is already authorized to publish officially the proceedings of the Common Council, as is also the *Demokrat*. Both are printed in the German language, and represent the sentiments of different parties, the one being Democratic in its politics—the other Republican. Both are papers of large circulation, as is also the *Abend Zeitung*, another Republican paper printed in the same language.

If any addition is to be made to the quantity of official advertising in that language, it is not just to our fellow-citizens of German birth, that the patronage and information should be confined to a newspaper representing only a part of them. They, as well as the native portion of our community, are divided into two political parties, each having distinctive journals, and if it is proper to extend this official liberality at all, it should not be only to Germans of the one party, who read the *Staats Zeitung*, while it is withheld from the other equally respectable and worthy portion who read the *Demokrat* and *Abend Zeitung*. But I object to the extension of advertising patronage in any direction, as I can see no sufficient reason for it, and regard it only as an unnecessary addition to the already heavy burden imposed upon our taxpayers, and as having a tendency to subsidize the public Press.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Which was received, laid on the table, directed to be printed at length in the minutes, and published in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Preamble, reciting that His Grace, John Hughes, Archbishop of the Diocese of New-York, as is believed, in a semi-official capacity, by intelligent, persuasive and convincing arguments, has rendered the Union invaluable service, particularly at the Courts of France and Rome, and it is most proper that such service should be recognized and acknowledged by the authorities of this the City of his residence and the scene of his spiritual ministrations for more than a quarter of a century, to which, after a limited absence, he is about to return; with resolutions that the Common Council of the City of New-York, in view of the distinguished and patriotic services rendered by His Grace, Archbishop Hughes, in behalf of the General Government, while on a visit to Europe, and particularly at the Courts of France and Rome, do hereby tender him their thanks, and through him the thanks of their constituents, the inhabitants of the City of New-York. Also, that the foregoing preamble and resolutions be properly engrossed, and a duly authenticated copy thereof be transmitted by the Clerk of the Common Council to His Grace Archbishop Hughes.

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—16.

Resolution that permission be granted to James Mullen to occupy a stand in Nassau-street, near the main entrance to the Post-office, for the sale of newspapers, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that Croton mains be laid in Fifty-second-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Aaron Shutte, Henry Tieman and Garret Deryer, to fill in the sidewalks in front of their premises on the Eleventh-avenue, two hundred feet north of Fifty-ninth-street, with the grade of said avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Alderman Genet moved to amend by adding "to be done at their own expense."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a location for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, to be situated between the boundaries of Mulberry, Houston and Spring streets and the Bowery.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution, that Croton mains be laid in One Hundred and Tenth-street, from the First to the Third avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

Resolution, that Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, from Fifth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated to pay the expense of providing a horse and wagon for the use of the Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, to date from Jan. 1, 1862.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William P. Martin, for the sum of seventeen dollars and eighty cents, for repairs done to house of Engine Company No. 24.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution, that the low and sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southwest corner of Grand and Christie streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Joint Committee on National Affairs, with resolution, that His Honor the Mayor be requested, in the name and on behalf of the Common Council of this City, to open a correspondence with the Postmaster-General in reference to the establishment of an up-town Post-office in this City, and to urge upon him the necessity that exists for the adoption of such measures as will secure, for the convenience of our citizens in the upper part of the City, a Post-office at or near the junction of Sixth-avenue and Broadway.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to procure a wood and hose tender for the use of Engine Company No 5, the same not to cost more than two hundred and fifty dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that Forty-fourth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the North River, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Bloomingdale Road to Tenth-avenue, to be macadamized.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads, subsequently reconsidered, and laid over.

Resolution that the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to lay gas mains in the Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to Eighty-second-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution, that the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the cellar of house of Engine Company No. 9 fitted up at an expense not to exceed $250, the Street Commissioner to cause specifications to be prepared, and the work to be done by contract.

(Adopted by Board of Councilman, March 3, 186
Adopted by Board of Aldermen, May 5, 1862.)
Approved by the Mayor, May 7, 1862.

—be amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the cellar of house occupied by Engine Company No. 9, fitted up at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the following, viz.:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause the basement of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11 to be fitted up at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be done by contract, and no Inspector appointed thereon.

(Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, March 24, 1862.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, May 5, 1862.
Approved by the Mayor, May 7, 1862.

—be amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to have the basement of the house occupied by Hook and Ladder Company No. 11 fitted up, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that Croton mains be laid in Fifty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to John Brennan to occupy his stand on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventy-first-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Joseph Pirro to erect an awning, to be covered with tin, in front of his premises, known as No. 33 Essex-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, relating that the eminent services of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, by the able, conservative and patriotic discharge of official duties, and his emphatically expressed renunciation of all pretension to the highest honor in the gift of his countrymen, prove conclusively that he is actuated by the purest and most self-sacrificing patriotism, and that while now on a visit to this his native State, the citizens of New-York desire to express to him personally their high esteem for his patriotic services, with resolution that a Committee of three from each Board be appointed to tender to him the use of the Governor's room, and request him to name a time, so as to enable our fellow-citizens to pay him this their tribute of esteem.

Alderman Dayton moved to strike out all relating "to pretensions to the highest honor in the gift of his countrymen."

Which was carried.

The preamble and resolution as then amended was adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to reset curb and gutter stones in Fifty-second-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, that sidewalks on the west side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on the north side of Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be flagged the full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have all necessary repairs done to the truck of Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, which is hereby appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

Veto of His Honor the Mayor, with resolution that the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to procure a suitable badge, books, batons, maps, &c., for the members of the Common Council.

(In Board of Councilmen, resolution adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.)

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley and Genet—14.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the sidewalks on north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to have cross-walks laid across Forty-third-street, on both sides of Sec-

[illegible]end-avenue; also, across said Second-avenue, on both sides of said Forty-[illegible]-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the Street Commissioner [illegible] to have the curb and gutter [illegible] in One Hundred and Twentieth street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with ordnance (to be readopted) that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department with ordinance that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Bethune-street, from the easterly line of West-street to the North River, and that such new receiving-basins and culverts be built, and such alterations made to existing basins and culverts on the line of West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort streets, both inclusive, as may be necessary for the proper drainage of surface-water from said part of West street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged, on the south side of Second-street, between the First and Second avenues, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the westerly crosswalk of Broadway, between Thirty-second and Thirty third streets, be extended from its present terminus across Thirty-third-street to the northerly line of Thirty-third-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Smith moved to take from the table a veto message of his Honor the Mayor, of resolution extending the hospitalities of the City to Thurlow Weed, Esq.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the resolution, notwithstanding the objection of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Jeremiah, Genet—3.

Alderman Ottiwell moved to take up a report of the Committee on Markets in favor of building a market at the foot of Sixteenth-street, East River.

Which was carried.

He then moved the acceptance of the report, and the accompanying resolution.

Alderman Boole moved to lay the paper over.

Which was carried.

Alderman Froment moved that the report of the Committee on Assessments of this Board, now laid over, be taken up and made the special order for next meeting, immediately after motions and resolutions.

Which was carried.

Alderman Walsh moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of the report from the Board of Councilmen, in favor of paying bill of the New-York *Leader* for advertising for the Chief Engineer's office.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Alderman Dayton moved to recommit the paper to the Committee.

Which was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Dayton, Ottiwell and Genet—3.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment and Farley—13.

The paper was then taken up, and concurred in on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley—14.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton and Genet—2.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen to lay a new floor in the house of Engine Company Number Forty-three; also, to have new doors, and putting house in thorough repair.

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Genet—12.

Negative—Aldermen, Reed, Dayton, Farley—3.

Resolution, That a Committee of Five be appointed to act with a similar Committee of the Board of Councilmen, to make the necessary arrangements to celebrate the coming Anniversary of our National Independence, &c.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with a resolution, that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal proceedings to open Ninety-second-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; Ninety-third-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; Ninety-fourth-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; and also Ninety-fifth-street, where not already opened, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Read, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—14.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Froment—2.

Report of Committee on Roads, recommending the adoption of a resolution with an ordinance, to flag and reflag the sidewalks in Seventeenth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, and the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—15.

Resolution, directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant for a sum sufficient to defray the expenses incurred in connection with receiving the remains and the funeral obsequies of the late Colonels Riker and Miller.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—16.

An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance entitled an Ordinance to divide the City of New-York into convenient election districts, and relating particularly to the Seventeenth Ward of said City.

Which was adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment, Farley, Genet—15.

Resolutions from the Board of Councilmen, to repair the House of Hook and Ladder Company Number Eight.

Which was concurred in on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, the President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—12.

Negative—Aldermen Reed and Boole—12.

On motion of Alderman Frear, the Board adjourned.

And the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Thursday, the nineteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

The official report of the proceedings of the Board of Councilmen will appear in to-morrow's TIMES.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned to Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 25, 1977, 2207, added to Calendar of Monday, June 16. *Part II.*—Nos. 1914, added to Calendar of Monday, June 16.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2323, 1363, 1007, 1837, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527. *Part II.*—Nos. 3556, 148, 2770, 1856, 1854, 2214, 1242, 1054, 658, 1036, 1238, 2096, 1206, 2324, 1852.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

UNDERVALUATION.

The United States vs. Ten Cases of Patent Petticoatings.—This was an action to forfeit the goods for undervaluation, with intent to defraud the revenue. The goods were imported from England in 1857, by Watts, Dunning & Graham. The Government gave evidence tending to show that the goods were largely undervalued in the invoice. The claimants proved that almost all of the merchandise manufactured in England was shipped to this country and sold here, and that there was, therefore, no market value in England with which the invoice could be compared, and that the invoice, which was made out at the manufacturer's prices, was therefore correct. They further proved, as bearing upon the question of intent, that the manufacturer wrote to them some time before this invoice came, suggesting that the price had better be advanced in the invoice, to avoid any question about the matter, but that the letter had been overlooked, and had, by accident, not been acted upon.

The jury found a verdict for the claimants.

For the Government, Mr. Allen and Messrs. Webster & Craig; for claimants, Mr. Evarts.

SEAMAN'S WAGES.

William Wylie vs. The Schooner R. L. Tay.—This was a libel filed to recover a small amount of wages alleged to be due the libelant, for a voyage from New-York to Philadelphia. The master of the vessel proved that the libelant went on from Philadelphia to Savannah; that there the man's account of wages was made up, and he was paid the amount, and signed a receipt in full, and, though the vessel remained there some five or six days after, he did not bring his claim until she was in New-York nearly a year after.

Libel dismissed, with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Ridgway; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

Sewing Machine Patents—The Hunt Inventions.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Polly Hunt, Administratrix &c. vs. Isaac M. Singer, et al.—The plaintiff's testator, Walter Hunt, contracted with the defendants that they should have the exclusive direction and control of his unpatented discoveries or inventions respecting sewing machines, with power to make application for a patent, or to apply to Congress for a grant of special privileges, or for some specific compensation for the public benefits conferred by the inventions; and he covenanted that he had not executed any paper or made any contract which would or might impair or injuriously affect the right of the defendants to completely direct in respect to such applications. In consideration of this agreement and covenant the defendants agreed to make certain monthly payments of $100 each.

This action was brought to enforce the terms of such contract. The defendants set up that Walter Hunt had made other contracts prior to the one made with them, and which would conflict with the right assigned to them of completely controlling, directing, &c., in respect to all matters touching the inventions and patents thereto.

Upon the trial it was shown that Hunt had made an agreement with one Martin, by which Martin agreed to advance an amount of money for the purpose of manufacturing several articles invented by Hunt, including the sewing machine, and open a place of business in which the inventions might be brought to public notice for purposes of sale, &c. The evidence on the trial showed that the arrangement between Martin and Hunt was never carried into practical operation, although some small advances were made by Martin for the purpose.

The plaintiff recovered, and the defendants appealed.

The Court, per HILTON, J., held that the agreement between Martin and Hunt thus became in effect a mortgage upon the sewing machine invention, with others, to the extent of the moneys so advanced; and as such it cannot be said to fall within the class of contracts which Hunt covenanted with the defendants that he had not executed, being but a lien upon the interest of Hunt, which would not affect or impair the right of the defendants to "completely direct" in respect to the applications which, as appears by their contract, they desired to control.

For this and other reasons stated in the opinion, the judgment below is affirmed.

Foreign Protest—Evidence Thereof.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Marvin.

Jules Lorimer vs. Louis Dazren.—The plaintiff sued upon four bills of exchange, drawn by defendant in favor of plaintiff, on L. Zefferon & Co., Havre, France. The United States Consul at that port certified to the protest of the same for non-acceptance and non-payment. The plaintiff showed that such course was taken in pursuance of the French law, and that due notice of protest for non-acceptance and non-payment was given the defendant.

Upon this state of facts the Court refused to grant a non-suit on motion of defendant, but directed judgment to be entered in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed, $3,149 57.

J. H. H. Pinckney and S. B. Cushing for plaintiff; Coudert Brothers for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Lafarge vs. Lafarge et al.—Motion granted.

Works vs. Chadwick et al.—Injunction dissolved.

Works vs. Chadwick et al.—Motion denied.

Burns vs. Provincial Insurance Company.—Motion denied.

Weldon vs. Holden, &c.—Motion granted, &c.

Before Justice Clerke.

O'Hara vs. Hayward et als.—Complaint dismissed, but without costs.

The Same vs. Buck et al.—Judgment for plaintiffs, as demanded in complaint.

Hayward vs. Northwestern Insurance Company.—Case settled.

Leporeine vs. Fincke et als.—Judgment for the plaintiff, $452, with interest from March 1, 1860, to entry of judgment.

White vs. Taylor.—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Macias vs. Wilkes et al.—Settled.

McQuoid vs. Whitlock et al.—Settled.

Laurence vs. Gebhard.—Findings settled.

CHAMBERS,

Before Justice Barnard.

Burnett vs. Lightenstein.—Motion granted on conditions.

Benjamin et al. vs. Holden, &c.—Motion granted.

Roberts vs. Dennis.—(Circuit case)—New trial granted, costs to abide event.

Cohn vs. Cohn.—Papers are defective.

Copeland vs. Racoon Mountain Coal Co.—Commission ordered without a stay.

Williams vs. Jud.—Motion denied.

Lee vs. Pomeroy.—Motion granted.

Brewster et al. vs. Hamilton.—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... JUNE 16, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	103⅞
56,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou	107
5,000	do b30	107
5,000	do	106⅞
20,000	do s10	106¾
22,000	U. S. 5s, '71 Cou	97
15,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou	97½
10,000	Tre. 7 3-10 ℘ c. N.	105¾
5,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '79	103½
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	59½
3,000	do	59⅝
6,000	do	59⅜
2,000	Va. St. 6s	56½
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	52½
31,000	do	52½
5,000	do s30	52¼
8,000	Mo. 6s, is. to H. & St. Jo. R.	64
7,000	Cal. St. 7s	98
3,000	N. Y. Cen. b., '76, conv. bds	108
2,000	E. R. 3d m. b., '83	99½
2,000	E. R. 4th m. b.	92½
10,000	E. R. 5th m. b.	87½
1,000	Hud. R. 3d m.	95
2,000	Mich C. 8 p. c. b. old s10	104
10,000	do s10	104½
17,000	Mich. So. 2d m.	87
3,000	Mich. So. s. f. b.	99¾
24,000	do	100
12,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m	81
8,000	do	81½
5,000	La C. & M. L. G. bs.	21
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	97
10,000	do s30	96½
8,000	do	97½
7,000	Ter. H. & Al. 2d M.	88½
5,000	C. & N. W. Ass. bs.	47
3,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	24½
1,500	H. & St. J. R. bs.	52
2,000	D. L. & W. 2d M.	103½
3,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	70
2,000	Gal. & Chic. 1st M.	103
6,000	C. & T. S. F. bs.	97
1,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M	98
2,000	D. M. & Tol. 1st M.	95
60	Bank Commerce	102
50	Am. Ex. Bank	97½
12	Hanover Bank	84
50	Metropolitan Bank	106
165,000	American Gold	106½
10,000	do b30	106½
25,000	do s30	106
5,000	do s50	105½
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	97½
250	Penn. Coal Co.	97½
91	do	98
140	Pa. Mail Steam Co.	116
50	do s30	115½
100	do s30	115¾
50	do s10	116
50	do s30	116
105	do	116½
100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	9½
667	N. Y. Central R.	95½
250	do b30	95¾
215	do	95¼
700	do	95¾
200	do s30	95
150	do s10	95¼
100	do b30	95½
100	do b10	95¾
50	Erie Railway	38½
100	do	37¾
100	do ......b/w	38
450	do	38
50	Erie R. Pref.	66½
530	do	66¼
100	do	66½
50	do b30	66¾
160	do	66
50	do b10	66¼
100	Hud. River R.	48½
100	do	48
250	do	47½
50	do b60	47¾
50	do b60	48
50	do	47¾
100	do b30	48
50	Harlem R.	17½
100	do	17¾
35	do	18
150	do	17⅞
100	do s60	17¾
650	Harlem R. Pref.	43
400	do s30	43
100	Mich. Cen. R.	66⅞
1150	do	67
100	do b10	67
100	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	27½
150	do	27½
350	do	27¾
100	do	27⅞
100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	46
100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	62⅞
100	do	63
550	do	63½
50	do s30	63
250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63½
300	do b60	63¾
150	do	63⅞
100	do b30	63¾
50	do	63½
50	do	64
400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	22½
400	do	22¼
50	Gal. & Chicago R.	71½
50	do	71⅞
100	do	72
50	do b60	72¼
25	do	72¼
250	Clev. & Toledo R.	48
300	do	47¾
1100	do	47½
300	do s10	47½
10	do	48½
50	Chi. & Rock I. R.	67½
50	do b30	68
50	do s30	67¾
640	do	68
100	do b30	68½
250	do b30	68¼
250	do	68½
50	do s10	68
75	do b60	68¾
100	do s60	68
50	Chi., B. & Q. R. s60	78½
38	do	79
50	do	79½
50	do	80
100	do	79¾
550	M. & P. Du C. R.	33
8	M. & P. Du C. 2d pref	75
100	Del., L. & Western R.	102

SECOND BOARD.

$19,000	U. S. 6s, '81 cou.	106⅞
20,000	Mo. S. 6s	52½
10,000	do	52⅝
2,000	Virginia S. 6s	56½
2,000	Ill. War Loan	100½
1,000	E. R. 3d m. bs. '83	99½
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1M.	98
4,000	American Gold	106¾
10,000	do b60	106¾
1,000	do	106¾
60	Continental Bank	93½
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	97
50	Cumber. Coal Pref.	9¾
100	do	9½
50	New-York C. R. b30	95½
100	do	95¾
350	do	95⅝
40	do	95½
200	Erie Railway	38½
200	do	38
250	do	38½
150	Erie Railway, pref	66½
200	Hudson R. R.	48
50	Harlem R.	18
450	do	18¼
200	Harlem R. Pref. b10	44
100	do	44
150	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	68½
100	do	68
100	do b30	68¼
350	Mich. Cent. R.	68
50	do b30	68½
100	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	28½
200	do	28⅜
400	do	28¼
400	Mich. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	64
100	Illinois Cen. R. Sc.	63⅞
100	do b30	63⅞
200	Clev. & Tol. R. b30	48½
200	do b30	48¾
250	do	48
500	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	35
50	Chi., Bur. & Qu. R. b30	80
100	do	80
10	Mil. & Pr. Du Chien 1st Preferred	97½

MONDAY, June 16—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 14, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 7:

Increase in Loans	$1,695,969
Decrease in Specie	86,834
Decrease in Circulation	74,771
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	76,414

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 15, 1861.	June 14, 1862.	June 7, 1862.
Capital	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	115,494,821	144,014,350	142,318,381
Specie	38,280,211	31,162,048	31,248,882
Circulation	8,707,318	8,814,322	8,814,322
Gross Deposits	102,404,320	153,228,617	150,244,144
Exchanged	14,411,529	27,585,242	24,687,183
Undrawn	87,992,791	125,643,375	125,556,961
In Sub-Treasury	9,488,884	17,074,910	16,385,150

The Bank return presents no new feature except a fair increase in the average of Loans and Discounts. The Specie line holds on steady, notwithstanding a partial addition to the export movement. The change in the Loans is owing, in part, to the conversion of United States Notes into the five year 6 ℘ cent. Stock of the Government of which a number of the City Banks, and a good many of their country correspondents are now availing, for the employment of their deposits.

The excitement of Saturday in Gold and European Exchange has somewhat abated to-day, and while it is yet difficult to quote reliable figures from hour to hour, there is less disposition to bid the market up. It was found, early in the day, that the advanced premium made in Gold, on Saturday, brought forward a considerable number of sellers, and the market at one time gave way to 106¼@106⅜ ℘ cent. In the afternoon the demand was renewed at 106½@106⅝ ℘ cent., finally closing 106⅝. Exchange on London, 117½; on Paris 4.80@4.78¾ to the dollar. The market for Money is very easy. At the Sub-Treasury $400,000 went into 5 year United States 6 ℘ cents., at par.

There was less buoyancy in prices in the Stock Market at the early Board, to-day, but with a fair amount of business. The decline was ½ ℘ cent. on the Government Stocks, about the same on Tennessee 6 ℘ cents. and New-York Central, and ½@¾ ℘ cent. on Eries and most of the Western roads. The Railway Mortgages and City Bank Stocks were comparatively steady. Between the Boards and at the Second Board the decline in the Western Shares was recovered, and Chicago and Rock Island and Michigan Central were rather higher than on Saturday. The Michigan Central management at Boston have declared a half-yearly dividend of 3 ℘ cent., payable July 1, and the rumor on the Street is that the Rock Island management are prepared to declare a similar dividend at their meeting on Friday next, 20th inst. The current business on both roads is going on well, and the same remark applies to the Toledo, Michigan Southern, Galena, and Lake Erie and Wabash lines. In the afternoon there was a better demand for New-York Central, and both classes of Erie shares were fairly supported. In Governments, the offering of 6 ℘ cents of 1881 is moderate; the closing sales, 106⅝ ℘ cent. The 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds are lower, 105⅞ ℘ cent., and United States Notes, of the Custom-house issue, 103½@103⅝ ℘ cent.

Late in the afternoon the General Market for Stocks left off steady, but under much less speculative excitement than on Friday or Saturday. The latest prices are firm, at about the following figures:

N. Y. Central	95⅜	Illinois Central	63⅝
Erie	38⅜	Galena	72
Erie Preferred	66¼	Pacific	116½
Rock Island	68⅜	Harlem Preferred	44⅛
Toledo	48	U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅝
Michigan Central	68	7-30 Treasury Bonds	105⅝
Michigan Southern	28½	Tennessees	59½
Mich. Guranteed	64½	Gold	106½

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	102	Mercantile	112½
Manhattan	125	American Exchange	97½
Mechanics'	103½	Pacific	115
Union	102½	Chatham	81
America	110	Bank of N. America	102
City	115	Hanover	84
Phœnix	108	Metropolitan	106
North River	85	People's	95
Tradesmen's	100	Shoe & Leather	101
Greenwich	130	Continental	92½
Merchants' Exch'ge	92	St. Nicholas	90
Seventh Ward	128	Marine	107
State of New-York	93	Atlantic	65
Commerce	102	Importers' & Tradrs.	103½
Mech. Banking As.	90½	Park	112
Broadway	135	Manufact'rs' & Merh.	90
Ocean	85		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. sixes	100	T. H. & A. seconds	88½
N. Y. C. 7s, ex int '64	101½	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	21
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	108	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	97
Erie seconds, '64	102	Chi. & N. W. firsts	62
Erie thirds, '83	99½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts ass'd.	47
Erie fourths, '80	92¼	Ch. & N. W. seconds	24½
Erie fifths, '88	87	Han. & St. Jo.	52
Hudson firsts, '69	108½	Del., Lack. & W. seconds	103½
Hud. sec's, s. f. ex int., '85	102½	Tol. & Wabash firsts	95½
Hudson thirds, '75	94	Tol. & Wabash seconds	69¾
Hudson con. '67	86½	Tol. & W. Int. Bonds	70
Harlem firsts, '69-73	103½	Gal. & Chicago firsts	103
Harlem seconds, '64	101½	Gal. & Chi. firsts ext'd.	104
Harlem thirds, '68	85	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-72	105	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	107½	Cleveland & Tol.	97
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	108	N. J. Cen. firsts	106
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. sec's	86⅞	N. J. Cen. seconds	102
Mich. So. & N. Ia. s. f.	99⅞	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	82
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	97½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	60½

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad have declared their regular half-yearly cash dividend of 5 ℘ cent., and an extra dividend of 5 ℘ cent. in the stock of the company, payable July 1. The May earnings of the road are $114,983, as against $96,433 same month last year.

The Sub-Treasury Receipts to-day were $1,067,561 21, including for customs, $67,000; payments, $1,057,305 11; balance, $17,085,226 56.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. June 14.	LOANS. June 7.	SPECIE. June 14.	SPECIE. June 7.
Bk. of New-York	5,527,643	5,229,894	2,073,296	1,968,460
Manhattan Co.	5,455,930	5,463,517	1,562,049	1,750,718
Merchants' Bank	6,064,964	6,087,602	1,452,175	1,449,307
Mechanics' Bank	4,443,574	4,517,146	634,111	630,680
Union Bank	3,356,998	3,296,425	815,317	797,412
Bank of America	7,499,865	7,520,283	1,668,522	1,360,693
Phenix Bank	3,830,520	3,820,144	536,716	745,990
City Bank	2,889,467	2,752,705	1,744,596	2,084,276
Tradesmen's Bank	1,562,734	1,581,216	179,865	192,386
Fulton Bank	1,457,642	1,548,222	404,307	407,038
Chemical Bank	2,167,201	2,059,113	2,388,033	2,431,916
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,122,375	2,214,547	203,959	209,600
National Bank	2,237,499	2,243,373	396,667	378,587
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,476,873	1,396,133	143,312	144,261
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	959,253	978,457	220,346	220,521
Greenwich Bank	491,360	461,204	375,722	377,402
Leather Man. Bk.	1,861,044	1,643,806	767,867	821,020
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,310,375	1,314,735	287,379	288,103
Bk. St. New-York	4,734,878	4,747,175	976,729	957,020
Am. Exchange Bk.	7,369,045	7,202,531	2,683,011	2,678,549
Bk. of Commerce	12,856,173	13,072,805	895,911	841,579
Broadway Bank	3,439,719	3,329,839	1,159,273	1,204,236
Ocean Bank	1,796,396	1,818,010	282,684	282,810
Mercantile Bank	2,836,824	2,774,366	530,587	531,375
Pacific Bank	1,289,870	1,284,496	161,098	161,306
Bank of Republic	4,256,946	4,144,988	716,791	713,397
Chatham Bank	824,102	833,947	708,155	110,791
People's Bank	755,054	722,160	78,657	78,831
Bank of N. Am.	2,048,289	1,907,266	147,371	121,686
Hanover Bank	1,985,866	1,992,632	134,337	134,907
Irving Bank	783,225	788,149	91,341	92,869
Metropolitan Bk.	8,628,684	8,301,495	1,690,607	1,688,920
Citizen's Bank	847,907	799,967	189,785	142,203
Nassau Bank	1,637,266	1,732,532	280,215	285,423
Market Bank	1,605,065	1,617,663	247,415	249,714
St. Nicholas Bank	1,321,127	1,305,806	106,332	115,412
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,995,[illegible]78	2,968,324	230,330	211,090
Corn Exch. Bank	2,435,055	2,461,093	268,631	294,382
Continental Bank	3,752,416	3,732,868	263,748	266,327
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,248,132	1,265,720	892,282	250,619
Oriental Bank	565,448	541,210	108,146	106,480
Marine Bank	1,247,788	1,242,018	168,542	162,497
Atlantic Bank	716,633	685,699	98,409	100,631
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,162,822	3,251,711	200,934	261,502
Park Bank	9,189,746	8,458,876	2,449,957	2,445,886
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,111,293	1,113,428	163,396	154,184
Grocers' Bank	445,150	443,706	65,006	65,181
North River Bank	780,894	775,492	70,618	76,952
East River Bank	347,011	358,021	43,397	43,901
Manuf. & Mer. Bk	1,003,005	961,911	151,417	176,279
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	448,367	488,032	108,162	105,771
N. Y. Exch. Bank	325,429	368,925	47,773	46,321
Bull's Head Bank	454,666	374,764	58,731	50,651
N. Y. County Bank	368,747	322,234	50,[illegible]31	50,195
Total	144,014,350	142,318,381	31,162,048	$31,248,882
	Increase.....	$1,695,969	Decrease.....	$86,834

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. June 14.	CIRCULATION. June 7.	DEPOSITS—NET. June 14.	DEPOSITS—NET. June 7.
Bk. of New-York	378,154	385,265	4,829,823	4,761,829
Manhattan Co	93,433	94,171	5,022,161	5,478,840
Merchants' Bank	145,862	149,982	4,422,916	4,962,115
Mechanics' Bank	260,922	272,038	3,549,700	3,582,307
Union Bank	230,342	222,824	2,716,053	2,736,915
Bank of America	46,346	47,[illegible]87	7,870,281	7,866,417
Phenix Bank	75,330	75,680	2,517,769	2,980,074
City Bank	......	......	4,191,938	4,502,692
Tradesmen's Bank	214,898	249,004	1,343,033	1,262,382
Fulton Bank	178,470	177,295	1,750,420	1,832,013
Chemical Bank	111,334	113,236	4,865,993	4,906,062
Merch. Exch. Bk.	127,472	128,579	1,305,312	1,277,810
National Bank	184,451	185,303	1,220,148	1,260,680
Butch. & Drov. Bk	302,899	301,787	1,512,425	1,499,498
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	179,277	178,623	1,104,070	1,091,384
Greenwich Bank	125,724	128,694	618,847	584,782
Leather Man. Bk.	257,384	271,103	1,846,250	1,804,671
Seventh Ward Bk.	220,909	231,027	1,030,126	1,046,927
Bk. St. New-York	215,889	223,036	4,869,350	4,635,606
Am. Exchange Bk.	365,146	258,756	6,157,713	5,601,383
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	7,306,232	7,645,259
Broadway Bank	367,605	367,706	4,297,853	4,157,162
Ocean Bank	82,068	84,465	1,353,376	1,346,079
Mercantile Bank	6,583	6,583	2,795,000	2,726,968
Pacific Bank	130,708	130,966	1,133,888	1,088,958
Bank of Republic	263,837	263,625	3,449,055	3,476,463
Chatham Bank	95,088	18,103	621,257	594,549
People's Bank	90,566	92,042	631,004	613,195
Bank of N. Am.	161,235	159,726	1,729,451	1,698,982
Hanover Bank	119,228	116,246	1,113,023	1,178,034
Irving Bank	117,845	114,259	637,570	613,471
Metropolitan Bk.	263,075	261,058	6,444,015	6,434,765
Citizen's Bank	152,438	153,710	722,183	713,336
Nassau Bank	25,102	26,150	1,400,961	1,345,446
Market Bank	229,476	232,934	1,240,101	1,239,561
St. Nicholas Bank	147,229	148,551	909,890	834,244
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	368,055	374,414	2,096,955	2,134,142
Corn Exch. Bank	246,154	234,443	1,866,901	2,067,140
Continental Bank	2[illegible]2,678	238,478	1,768,842	2,077,688
Bk. of Commw'lth	280,578	281,413	1,180,376	1,152,269
Oriental Bank	124,286	121,376	555,787	519,241
Marine Bank	223,593	213,013	1,005,508	951,472
Atlantic Bank	93,970	101,151	455,634	458,328
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	252,410	217,403	2,423,253	2,487,005
Park Bank	338,551	336,305	10,188,540	9,883,651
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	78,921	80,734	864,6[illegible]2	828,599
Grocers' Bank	3[illegible],754	41,853	459,522	473,292
North River Bank	72,643	73,754	634,612	631,662
East River Bank	104,186	106,716	324,852	332,942
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	24,478	26,261	794,072	728,584
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	180,022	182,795	372,357	394,344
N. Y. Exch. Bank	107,243	104,3[illegible]5	302,759	311,962
Bull's Head Bank	131,249	129,861	457,430	419,303
N. Y. County Bank	77,551	77,194	352,356	310,[illegible]20
Total	$8,814,322	$8,813,603	125,643,375	125,566,961
	Decrease.....	$74,771	Increase.....	$76,414

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 16, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 20 bbls. Ashes, 43,263 bbls. Flour, 1,725 bbls. and 1,040 bags Corn Meal, 25,347 bush. Wheat, 15,020 bushels Corn, 450 bushels Rye, 8,775 bushels Oats, 2,398 pkgs. Provisions, 2,039 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 60 bbls., at $5 75@$5 81¼ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales have been made, to-day, of 50 mats Java, at 25c.; a cargo (ex *Peony*,) of Rio on private terms; 50 bbls. Jamaica at 20½c., and 150 bags St. Domingo, at 19¼c. ℘ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Is quiet at former rates. Middling, 31c.@31½c. ℘ lb. Sales 700 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand to-day, and prices have favored buyers. The liberal arrivals exercised a depressing influence. Sales have been reported since our last, of 13,900 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 10@$4 25; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 40@$4 70, chiefly at $4 45 a $4 50; Superfine Western, interior to choice, at $4 05@$4 20; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 40@$5 60; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 45@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 90@$5 10 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 10	@ $4 25
Extra State	4 40	@ 4 70
Superfine Western	4 05	@ 4 20
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 40	@ 5 60
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	4 90	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15	@ 6 15
Extra Genesee	4 70	@ 6 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 60	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 1,850 bbls., at $4 95@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is less active and is declining; sales 1,000 bbls. extra, at $4 40@$6 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour sells slowly at $2 70@$4 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand, at $2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request, and in view of the light receipts, prices of desirable lots have advanced 1c.@2c. per bushel. Sales, 82,000 bushels, including Canada Club at 98c.@$1 05; White Western, at $1 28; Amber Western, $1 16@$1 18½; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 11@$1 15; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 05@$1 08; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at 96c.@$1 05; Chicago Spring at 93c.@$1 02; Amber State at $1 16, and choice White Kentucky at $1 38 ℘ bush. Corn is less plenty, and is dearer. Sales 51,000 bush., at 52c.@53½c., for old Mixed Western; 48c.@51c. for new do.; 45c.@48c. for unsound new and old do.; 54c.@55c. for Yellow Western, 58c. for White Western, and 55c.@56c. for Yellow Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye rules quiet, at 62c.@72c. ℘ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats continue in fair request, including Canada, 41c.@43c.; Western, at 41c.@42½c.; and State at 43c.@43½c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is plenty and heavy, at 55c.@70c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request at former rates, including last year's crop, at 13c.@19c. ℘ lb.

LIME—Glenns' Falls continues in good request at $1 for Jointa, and 79c. for Keenan's Lump ℘ bbl. Last week's amounted to 2,000 bbls. of the former, and 6,000 bbls. of the latter.

METALS—Transactions have been moderate to-day, at unchanged rates.

MOLASSES—Sales, 102 hhds., including Porto Rico on private terms, and Cuba Muscovado at 27c.@28c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue very quiet at former nominal quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at irregular rates. Sales since our last 1,000 bbls. at $10 85@$11 for Mess, here, and $8 75½@$9 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 4¼c.@4¾c. for Hams, and 3½c.@3¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is unaltered. Lard is salable and steady. Sales 1,120 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8⅝c. ℘ lb. Beef is in limited request at former rates; sales, 100 bbls. at $12 75@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 25@$13 for plain Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $16@$16 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is inactive at 9c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is quiet at 4c.@7½c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 30 tierces Carolina at $7@$7 25, and 670 bags East India, at $4 75@$5 ℘ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales to-day 600 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after to-day, and sales have been made of 1,750 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@8½c., and Porto Rico at 7½c.@8¼c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c. ℘ lb., and 26 bbls. Grease at 7¾c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,100 bbls. at 25c.@26¼c., chiefly at 26c. ℘ gallon, the market closing buoyantly.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet and rates have been depressed. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10½d.; Corn 9½d.@10d. ℘ bush.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ℘ tc.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d., and by steamer, 50s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Tallow, 25s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℘ bush.; Pork, 4s. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℘ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d., ℘ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl., and 7s. ℘ tierce; Beef, 6s. ℘ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s. Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℘ ton.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 14.

FLOUR dull and lower; Superfine, $3 95. WHISKY advanced, at 20c. PORK dull; sales, 300 bbls. good city packed, at $10 50. No inquiry for BULK PORK or BACON. LARD dull, at 7½c. Gold firm, at 5¾ ℘ cent. premium. Exchange dull, at ¼ to ¾ ℘ cent. premium.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 16—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet, and nothing doing. CORN in fair demand, and market steady; sales 40,000 bushels Old, at 40c. WHISKY in fair demand; sales 100 bbls., at 23c. CANAL FREIGHTS quiet, at 10½c. on Corn; 12½c. on Wheat, to New-York. IMPORTS—26,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 5,600 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 11.

FLOUR firm; sales 6,000 bbls., at $5 12½@$6 62½. WHEAT firm, offering light; white, $1 30@$1 37; red, $1 23@$1 27. CORN firm; yellow, 33c. COFFEE—Rio, 18½c.@21½c. PROVISIONS dull and declining. WHISKY, 24c.@25½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 16.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90½; Reading Railroad, 29¾; Morris Canal, 47½; Long Island Railroad, 17; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48¾. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	June 11
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 14
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe per steamer *Persia* close to-morrow, (Wednesday,) June 18, at the New-York Post-office at 9 A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ROBERT JEFFERYS, who left his home on Wednesday, the 4th inst., taking with him his little girl Eliza Louisa. He was 38 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, black hair and eyes. A machinist; did business at No. 57 Ann-st., New-York. The child was 7 years of age, fair complexion, blue eyes. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by the afflicted wife and mother, at No. 192 Front-st., Brooklyn. Canada, California and English papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN SWIFT, son of Martin Swift, of No. 6 Liner-st., Liverpool. By sending his address to his uncle, JOHN SWIFT, Deel Castle, County Mayo, Ireland; or to GEORGE McCANN, No. 13 Washington-square, New-York, he will hear of something to his advantage.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

P.—YOU WILL FIND A LETTER ADDRESSED to H. C., at the R. Post-office. A.

FURNITURE.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING—wishes to dispose of some very neat furniture, such as carpets, nearly new, oil-cloths, two handsome suites of parlor rosewood furniture, (eight pieces in each suite,) covered in crimson and gold silk brocatel, rosewood centre-tables, pictures, ornaments, &c. &c. Furniture was made to order by Belter & Co. in Broadway, and has not been used six months; is just as good as new, and will be sold very low. If applied for immediately, will sell one suite for $100. Address HUDSON, Box No 116 *Times* Office.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE—in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Suites $20 and upward. Also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT MILTON, Ulster County, N. Y. A private family can accommodate 4 or 5 persons during the Summer. House pleasantly situated on the banks of the Hudson River, overlooking the city of Poughkeepsie. Communication several times daily by steamboat or railroad. For particulars, apply to J. M. GRIGGS, No. 27 Murray-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. A large number of persons can procure board in pleasant and healthy locations, Bergen and Rockland Counties, in private families of farmers. Inquire at the Office of the Company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED BY two gentlemen and their wives, two children (about two years old) and two servants, in a pleasant, healthy location, within an hour's ride or sail from the City. Address L. H., Jr., Box No. 2,078 New-York Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT PELTON'S HOTEL. A few minutes' walk from Cozzens' new hotel, and 1½ miles below West Point. This new hotel has just been opened for the reception of boarders. A few families can procure large airy rooms, with good board, by applying immediately. E. L. PELTON, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,086 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE SECURED for the season, near Oxford Dépôt, Orange County, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. For terms and particulars, apply, by letter or personally, at No. 290 South-2d-st., Jersey City, or to Mrs. SOPHRONIA TUTHILL, Oxford Dépôt, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, small child, and gentleman on Sundays, in a plain farm house, within one hours' ride of the City. Terms must be moderate, and named in answer to this advertisement. Address H. LEE, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—WANTED, board in the country, from July 1 to Nov. 1, by a family of four grown persons; price not to exceed $20 per week. Address, with particulars, EDWARD, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—AN ADDITIONAL family can be taken by Mrs. SCOTT. Two parlors remain unoccupied. For particulars, apply to J. S. SCHULTZ, No. 96 Cliff-st., or to Mrs. SCOTT, Locust Hill-avenue.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON—Thirty miles from New-York, ¼ mile from dépôt; splendid mansion, large airy rooms, fine river view, ample grounds and shade. For particulars, call on D. W. BIXBY, No. 8 Astor-place.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER months, for two ladies, nurse and two children, in a farm-house, situated in a pleasant and cool location, where plenty of good milk and vegetables can be had. Apply by letter, to E. J. C., box No. 114 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMily of adults, in a pleasant locality, remote from the river, near the Catskill range. Green or Ulster County preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 149 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A VERY PLEASANT farm-house, north side Long Island. Terms, $4 to $6 per week. Inquire of E. WETMORE, Nos. 4 and 6 Washington-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for adults can be obtained in a large farm-house, in a fine location, at Hawleyville, Connecticut, for $4 a week. Apply or address No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED ON STATEN ISLAND.—A single gentleman wishes to obtain board (breakfast and tea) on the heights of Staten Island. Address G., Box No. 2,173 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at Sing Sing, by addressing N., Box No. 47 Sing Sing Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD, IN A BEAUTIFUL location, at Haverstraw, N. Y. D. DERONDE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July. Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.
CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MINERAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn.; or to J. Pettit & Co., Country Board Agency, No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—This private Summer boarding-house is now open for the season. Gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, desiring rooms, will please make personal application to JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.
N. B.—Prices to suit the times. Access by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2, and *Thomas P. Way*, foot of Vesey-st., North River.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. A few choice suites of family rooms may be engaged for the season by an early application. Boats leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:20, 4:30 and 6 P. M.; from Dey-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Time, 35 minutes. WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

KEYPORT PAVILION, KEYPORT, N. J.—The undersigned takes this method to inform his friends and former patrons of this favorite resort, that he is now prepared to receive boarders on reasonable terms. Good bathing, fishing, &c. Boats leave foot of Robinson-st., at 4 o'clock, daily.—7 o'clock from Keyport. GEORGE J. KIBBEE, Proprietor.

CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER County, is open for the season. There is a fine bathing beach, also accommodation for horses, carriages and boats. For further information apply at the Clarendon Hotel, or at the book-store of Messrs. Tompson Brothers, under the Albemarle. W. B. BORROWS, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—HOTEL ST. JULIEN, Grant-st., Staten Island, near Quarantine Landing. This beautiful and retired establishment is now open for the season for gentlemen and families. Prices moderate. Billiards and stabling. Billiards, &c., for the use of the boarders.

HOTELS.

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL,
GUILFORD, CONN.

The proprietor of this well-known first-class fashionable Summer-house would inform its former patrons and the public generally, that he has built on three hundred feet, making seventy-four new bedrooms, new dining-room forty by one hundred, new parlor forty by seventy. Every room in the house is newly furnished with *new carpets* and new cottage furniture. The hotel is of modern construction, built on an extensive scale, with accommodations for four hundred guests; beautifully located on Long Island Sound, fourteen miles east of New-Haven, on the New-London and Stonington Railroad; new billiard-room, with three new tables, two new ten-pin alleys at a convenient distance from the house, and twelve new bathing-houses. Fishing is not surpassed on the Sound. A new yacht of forty-five tons, and several small sail-boats, will be constantly on hand, ready for parties.

Going from New-York to Sachem's Head, take the 8 A. M. train and 3 P. M. train; *check and ticket* to Sachem's Head direct, changing cars at New-Haven—time through, 3½ hours. From New-Haven to the Head at 10:50 A. M., and 5:55 P. M.—time, 40 minutes. At the Sachem's Head dépôt will be found one of Cook's best four-horse omnibusses, new and clean, to carry you direct to the house.

A new barn, one hundred by fifty-two feet, which will accommodate fifty horses. Fifteen acres of land have been inclosed and filled with ornamental and fruit trees, walks, &c.

The house will be opened for the reception of company July 1, under the immediate superintendence of the owner. *Price of board to suit the times.*

N. B.—Musquitoes are never seen at the Head.
H. LEE SCRANTON.

TONTINE HOTEL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

The subscriber refurnished this fashionable first-class hotel entire last Spring, remodeled the old dining room, added a new ladies' ordinary, and put in complete order his billiard and bath-rooms. Families can have suites of rooms at either house as low as at any first-class house in the country. Boarders can go to and from the Tontine to the Head twice a day, by rail, and take their meals at either house, without extra charge. Having purchased and stocked a large farm at Sachem's Head this Spring, the two houses will be furnished with meats, poultry, milk, butter, vegetables and fruit, daily, from the farm. A telegraph line has been put up at Sachem's Head and at the Tontine, at the proprietor's own expense, which connects with all the lines in the United States.
JULY 1, 1862. H. LEE SCRANTON.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of June. Families can obtain rooms in suite, or completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains of the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, FAMILY ROCKAWAYS, top and open buggies, hotel and dépôt wagons, grocers and business wagons: second-hand wagons taken in exchange; 60 horses, 100 set harness, at No. 10 Nevins-st., and No 184 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with hewn stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address WM. C. ALDEN, No. 2[illegible]1 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.—TWENTY acres of the finest gardening and building ground in Westchester County, beautifully located on the Old Post Road, one-half mile from Hudson River Railroad Station, at Scarborough, between Tarrytown and Sing Sing. The land is warm and early; has one or two choice groves, a delightful stream of water, a large frontage on the road, and a charming view of the Hudson. No better land for a nursery or vineyard, nor a better location for the business to be found in the State. Will sell the patch entire, or divide it, at a price far below what is commonly demanded for property of this description. C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson for sale or exchange, situated at Sing Sing, and five minutes' walk from dépôt; splendid mansion, carriage-house, &c., with six acres, finely shaded, and magnificent view of the river. The place must be seen to be appreciated. Will be sold much below its value. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to C. L. JONES, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 13 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE LOcation for a hotel or gentleman's residence; 10 acres choice land, with orchards, buildings, shrubbery, excellent air and water, abundance choicest varieties of fruit, 5 miles from Hoboken; a fine drive over a plank road; at a low rent. Inquire of McCAULEY, No. 52 Chatham-st., 2d floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY HOUSE—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, near Garrison's Station, opposite West Point, to let or lease. Apply to T. M. FRANKLIN, office No. 7, 2d floor, Union Building, No. 53 William-st., or W. D. GARRISON, near the dépôt, at Garrison's Station, Hudson River Railroad.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, THE BEAUTIful country-seat of the late D. L. Lawrence, with fine water front and every convenience. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON, Receiver.

TO LET—A HOUSE AT WHITESTONE POINT, L. I., commanding a fine view of the Sound, with two acres of land, stable &c.; price, $350. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOORE, 290 Pearl-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET.—SEVERAL DWELLING-HOUSES IN the upper part of the City, with modern improvements, at $350 and upward; also, some furnished; also, some stores. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., cor. 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

TO LET—FOR $500 PER YEAR—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, in Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from three ferries; gas, water, tubs, heater, bath, &c. Apply in printing office, No. 5 Catharine-st., New-York.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET, A FIRST-CLASS store, No. 178 9th-av., near 23d-st.; also, a fine dwelling, suitable for a first-class boarding-house, near 23d-st. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 5[illegible] 6th-av.

TO LET—FOR $2[illegible]0, A THREE-STORY, ENGLISH basement brick house, with modern improvements. No. 1[illegible] West 46th-st. Apply to D. THOMPSON, No. [illegible]4[illegible]9 Broadway, near 42d-st.

$175.—TO LET—VERY LOW, TO A SMALL respectable family, the upper part of a nice house, conveniently arranged, pleasantly and conveniently located. Apply on the premises, No. 156 West 43d-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—At No. 47 East 23d-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 41st-st., size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, on southerly corner of Van Brunt and Tremont sts., Brooklyn, near the Atlantic Dock; has store on first floor, with water and gas; house in good order; store now occupied as a bakery. Price $3,200. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN IN Brooklyn—price $4,500, worth $6,500. House is brick, three stories, with dining-room and kitchen in rear; lot 28 by 100 feet; neighborhood unexceptionable. Agents need not answer. Address C. E. F., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

HOUSE, WITH STABLE ATTACHED, FOR SALE—In a good neighborhood, extra deep lot, house four-story brown stone, with all modern improvements. Will be sold at a very low price. For further particulars, inquire of J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 8 Pine-st., Room No. 28.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE two-story frame house and lot corner of Smith and Ainslie sts.; the Grand-st. line of cars pass within two blocks; will be sold on very easy terms. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$1.800.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A small three-story brick house and lot, within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton ferry; has store on first floor; rents for over 10 per cent. on $2,100. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family to let, with board, to an invalid or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING—AT NO. 20 WEST 11TH-ST., BEtween University-place and Broadway. Rooms to let, in suites or separately, with or without board. Families or single gentlemen will find this a desirable location for the Summer. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF THREE adults want permanently three or four connecting rooms with board, in a first-class house, between the 3d and 7th avs. An offer of Summer quarters within an hour of the City Hall will also be considered. The best of references given and required. Address with terms, A. B. A., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wishing to engage board permanently, can have a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, no extras—a generous table. Location in the neighborhood of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Terms, $800 per annum. Address Mrs. A., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York. WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, OVER THE parlor, at No. 43 East 23d-st., to let, with breakfast. Pantries and every possible convenience adjoining. Also a single room, in the third story.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON MONDAY night, June 9, a light bay HORSE, 16 hands high, six years old, long tail, star on forehead and faint stripe on the back; when moving, shows a depression on right thigh, and has a very small white spot on the left side of the rump. The horse is well-made, up-headed, and in good condition. One-half of the above reward will be given for information that will return the horse to the owner, the balance for the arrest and conviction of the thief. Address RALPH VOORHIS, Hackensack, Bergen Co., New-Jersey; or JOHN STAGG, Hackensack, Bergen Co., N. J.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151 for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125 for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

LOST—TWO PASS-BOOKS OF THE SEAMAN'S Bank for Savings; one, Henry L. Norris, Trustee for Eliza Hoxie Norris, and the other, H. L. Norris, Trustee, for Henry L. Norris, Jr. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, A YOUNG coach DOG, two years' old, answering to the name of ROVER. By returning him to his owner, No. 2 Irving-place, a reward of $10 will given and no questions asked.

FARM WANTED FOR CASH—ABOUT 50 TO 100 acres, at a very low price, near New-York City preferred. Full particulars, to G. G. MONROE, Orange Co., N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ROMEO AND JULIET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—FANCHON; OR, THE CRICKET.

WALLACK'S—THE LADY OF LYONS—THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—ORLANDO VENDORME—THE FEMALE PRIVATEER—THE PIRATE OF ALGIERS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NORMA—THE SIREN.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have further rebel reports of the preliminary operations of our forces against Charleston. A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., dated the 12th, informs us that a sharp engagement took place on James Island, on Tuesday afternoon, which continued until dark, the occasion being an attack on our forces, to prevent them from occupying a certain piece of woods. The rebels put down their loss at from fifty to sixty men, principally Georgians, among whom is Col. WILLIAMS, of the Forty-sixth Georgia Regiment, mortally wounded.

Our correspondence from Port Royal, received yesterday, gives important details of the operations preceding the affair noted above, and of which we have had previous accounts through rebel channels. It will be seen that our movements in the direction of Charleston are gradual, but sure, and that in all the skirmishes which the rebels claim to have been successful in, our forces have gained decided advantages. One of our correspondents expresses the belief that the capture of Charleston will soon be a matter of history, though there is no doubt that the capture will be effected only after hard fighting.

We have this morning some particulars of the demonstration made by a force of rebels on Friday last against the right wing of Gen. MCCLELLAN's army. It appears that after driving a force of our cavalry from Old Church, as already mentioned, the rebels proceeded to Garlick's Landing, on the Pamunkey River, where they committed some depredations, and subsequently went to Tunstall's Station, four miles from White House, with a view to burning the railroad bridge. They did not succeed in this, however, and soon after retired across the Chickahominy, between Bottom's Bridge and the James River. An attempt was made at pursuit, but too late.

A letter from Gen. MCCLELLAN was received in Philadelphia, on Saturday, by a gentleman high in authority. In it the rebel loss at Fair Oaks was stated to be ten thousand. Through reliable sources of information, Gen. MCCLELLAN had learned that the wounded in Richmond now number seven thousand. Almost every house has its quota.

A battle took place in the Indian Territory on the 4th inst., in which the rebel forces were defeated, with the loss of all their camp equipage, &c., together with a large number of beef cattle, mules and horses.

Surgeon HAYS, of Pennsylvania, who accompanied a number of our wounded soldiers from the Valley of the Shenandoah to Washington, where they arrived on Saturday, has been dismissed from the service by Secretary STANTON, for neglecting them.

Deserters state that the rebels have built three new batteries below Drury's Bluff on Chapin's Bluff. Two of them are iron batteries, and the other a submarine battery. The latter consists of four tanks of boiler iron, each holding twenty-five hundred pounds of powder, strung across the channel, one connected with the other, and a wire running through them, properly encased and leading up the bank, where an operator is stationed to explode them. They have put this battery a short distance below Chapin's Bluff.

The Washington *Star*, of Saturday, has this paragraph: "The utterly false pretence of the Dutch Consul at New-Orleans, that the money taken from his custody by order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER ($800,000) was not the proceeds of the secesh robbery of the United States mint, but Mexican dollars really belonging to HOPE & Co., of Amsterdam, has been fairly exposed by microscopic examination of the coin itself, which shows underneath the impression of the Mexican die, perfect evidence that it was originally United States coin. It was restamped (in New-Orleans) in order to prevent detection in case it should fall again within reach of Uncle Sam's clutches. The O, the distinctive mark of the United States dollar coinage by the New-Orleans mint, still remains visible with the microscope upon each of the aforesaid $800,000."

Scouting parties from the Eleventh Virginia Regiment, sent into Roane County, a few days since, did good service in scattering guerrillas. One party killed eleven, including the notorious guerrilla leader, Capt. DOWNS.

The steam-transport *Arago* arrived at this port yesterday, from Port Royal, having on board 261 bales of Sea Island cotton, consigned to Collector BARNEY. She also brought a number of the prisoners captured at Fort Pulaski.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday petitions were presented for the enlargement of the Erie and Owego Canals, and for a Bankrupt law. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up at 1 o'clock, and debated at considerable length. An amendment, proposed by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, providing that slaves shall not be employed in the Navy-yards, was rejected—18 to 17. With regard to the location of the Naval Academy, a Commission was provided for to settle the matter, the appropriation of $25,000 for repairs at Annapolis being adhered to, and the Senate subsequently rejected the proposition for a Commission, thus apparently permanently settling the location at Annapolis. The bill was then passed. A long discussion occurred in regard to the hour of daily meeting, in which the propriety of an early adjournment was considered. It was finally resolved that on and after the 19th of June the Senate will meet at 11 o'clock.

In the House, an adverse report was made by the Committee on Elections, on the petition of CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, asking admission to a seat as representative from the Second District of North Carolina. Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution providing for a grade of Lieutenant-General in the army, to be conferred at the end of the war upon the General most deserving of it. The Committee on the War was instructed to inquire into the treatment of our soldiers wounded at the battle of Port Republic. A resolution of inquiry into the relative treatment of our soldiers and rebel prisoners at Port Royal was introduced and adopted. The Secretary of War was requested, by resolution, to inform the House by whose orders the White House, owned by a son of the rebel Gen. LEE, is guarded by our soldiers, and withheld from hospital purposes. A resolution was also adopted inquiring whether it is true that Gen. BANKS, in his late retreat, furnished Government transportation for negroes, to the exclusion and neglect of our wounded soldiers. The Senate bill, reorganizing the Navy Department, was passed, with amendments. Saturday next was set aside for the consideration of a bill to secure the early distribution of prize money. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall on the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. She brings intelligence of the wreck of the British screw steamer *Mutine* at the entrance of the harbor of Navidad, near Manzanilla, on the coast of Mexico. She had on board about $1,500,000 in treasure, which, with her guns, would be saved by the *Clio*, which vessel had gone up to her assistance from Acapulco. No lives were lost. The *Mutine* was bound into the little port of Navidad for the purpose of smuggling off silver. There is little news of consequence from the United States of Colombia, but what little there is indicates that the country is about as far from peace as ever. An official bulletin, issued at Bogota, on the 16th of April, states that in Guasco, State of Cundenamarca, there was a fight on the 14th, between the Liberals and Conservatives, the latter losing two hundred prisoners. The Liberals claim the victory. It is expected that there will be trouble in Panama relative to the Guardia-Murrillo Treaty, entered into some time ago between the Governor of the State and the agent of the Mosquera Government. There is no news from Central America, and from South America the intelligence is not important. Full details will be found in the letter of our correspondent.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts*, which arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday, has on board the crew of the prize vessel *Nassau*, formerly the *Gordon*, loaded with arms and ammunition for the rebels, captured by the steamers *State of Georgia* and *Victoria* off Old Inlet, Wilmington, N. C., and the schooner *Rowena*, captured at Stono Inlet, S. C. The steamer brought as a passenger, Dr. WHITFIELD, of Philadelphia, who escaped in a small skiff from the rebels on the Indian River, Fla., to avoid conscription. A few nights before the *Massachusetts* sailed, five deserters, artillerymen, came out from Fort Moultrie, and gave themselves up to Capt. UPSHUR, of the *Flambeau*. They report a bad state of things in Charleston, between the scarcity of provisions and the fear of the appearance of Gen. HUNTER.

The body of the wife Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, who was drowned by the upsetting of a row-boat, at Fairmount, on June 9, was found early Sunday morning, at Race-street wharf, Schuylkill. During the past week every effort was made to recover the body, even to the discharge of cannons over the surface of the water.

The *New Ironsides* has been taken off the dock at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and removed to the Read-street pier, where the rest of the plates will be put upon her. But one month remains in which to complete her according to the terms of the contract, and a large force will be required to accomplish it. She will receive her armament at the Navy-yard, where her gun-carriages are being made.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday overruled two vetoes of the Mayor by a two-thirds vote—one relative to tendering a public reception to THURLOW WEED, and the other authorizing the Clerk to furnish badges, &c., for the members of the Board. The resolutions of the Councilmen complimentary to Secretary SEWARD and to Archbishop HUGHES, were concurred in.

The Stock market left off steady yesterday afternoon, at about the prices of Saturday. The Gold and Exchange rates were less excited, though still firm at 106½ for Gold, and 117½ on London.

Heavy receipts depressed the market for Flour, yesterday, and prices declined 5c. ℔ bbl., yet business was restricted. Wheat and Corn were less abundant, and were dearer, with a fair inquiry, especially from shippers, for sound lots. Cotton was quiet, but steady, as were also Oils, Fish, Whalebone, Metals and Tobacco. A moderate demand prevailed for Hay, Hops, Rice, Pepper, Tallow and Provisions. Sugars, Coffee and Whisky were more sought after—the latter article at advanced prices. The freight market was inactive, and rates were depressed.

The cattle markets are again largely overstocked. More than 4,000 bullocks have been received at Forty-fourth-street since the last general market, when there were too many cattle. Prices have declined ½c. ℔ lb., and the stock will scarcely be sold during to-day. Sheep are scarce and very high.

DANGERS DISAPPEARING.—Prior to the occupation of New-Orleans, the rebels there threatened that if our troops ever did get to the city, they would find a ghastly enemy with whom it would be hard work to cope—that Yellow Jack was ready to devour us. He had already been seen around the purlieus of the city, and was only waiting for the arrival of Northmen to gorge his maw with Yankee blood. But now the local newspapers are compelled to record the fact that our soldiers are extremely healthy, that Yellow Jack cannot be discovered, and that "there has probably never been a similar body of men in any locality so free from disease." It looks now as if Yellow Jack would not occupy New-Orleans until our men are ready to evacuate it.

The Memphis papers, among a swarm of other horrors, threatened that the rebels of that town would poison their cisterns and put their enemies upon river water, and that in less than a week our troops "would have small alligators crawling through them." Our troops have been in possession of the place now something like ten days, and we have not yet heard of an instance of the sort. If such a thing should occur, we hope that, for the sake of science, the *Avalanche* will record it and give us all the details.

In Florida, our troops were to be devoured, body and bones, by huge gallinippers; in Alabama and Mississippi, they would be struck at by copper-head snakes, set upon by lizards and all sorts of saurian reptiles, while they would have to wade neck-deep, and sleep, in swamps which were a living mass of poisonous vermin; in Louisiana, they would not only find alligators inside of them, but outside also—in their beds, in their boots, and at their breakfast-tables—alligators, alligators everywhere—and alligator steaks to breakfast; in Arkansas, our troops were to be "chawed up" by the enlightened cannibals of that State; in South Carolina, and particularly in that part of the State now actually occupied by us—what a host of horrors was conjured up, all independent of the Fireaters themselves. The sun there was so hot it would roast Northerners to cinders; the moon was so malignant she would turn them all into lunatics; while three or four new varieties of fever, each more deadly than the other, were generated on the coast every day; and if our troops should ever enter Charleston, the buzzards of that buzzard-ridden city would set upon them for carrion. In face of all these horrors, not to mention the rebel army, our soldiers have actually entered each of these States, and have occupied and possessed a large share of some of them. But, somehow or other, the difficulties seem to recede as we advance. It cannot be doubted that the Southern writers truly described their own section. If they did so, all the snakes, buzzards, gallinippers, swamps, reptiles, vermin, &c., have probably retreated in the wake of their allies and congeners, the rebel troops.

Intervention—The Position of France and England.

A judicious sifting of the public and private advices received from Europe during ten days past, presents, in an unpleasant light, the possibility of European intervention in the American question. So obstinately is the progress of the National arms ignored, and the value of National victories disputed; so steadily, in spite of evidence plain as sunlight, is the opinion of the irrepressibility of the South adhered to; so captiously is the entire military, civil and financial policy of the North discussed, as to render it plain, beyond demonstration, that France and England are busily arguing themselves into a meddlesome, and even belligerent temper toward the American Government. And this is not the impulse, as we very well know, of mere unfriendly prepossessions. The British and the French people have been severe sufferers because of the American war. Every day of its prolongation has added a new pang to the existence of the laboring classes, and a new peril to the existence of government and civil order; until it has become a question of capital moment, whether or not it is incumbent upon Europe to perish passively in deference to a vague and perhaps Quixotic principle of international law. The discussion of this thesis has recently, more urgently than ever before, engaged the attention of the French and British Cabinets. And the impression conveyed by the sources of information to which we have referred, tends strongly to encourage the conviction that interference, looking to the pacification of our difficulties, has been favorably considered by both Governments, and might at any moment have been propounded. And if the homeward mission of Lord LYONS have any diplomatic significance, it may not be extravagant to accept the popular interpretation, which ascribes it to the friendly desire of his Lordship to prevent any precipitate action of his Government upon the subject.

Intervention may be offered in a variety of ways, which will have this only in common, that they act morally in favor of the rebellion. It is more than probable that the earliest form it will assume, if it ever present itself, will be the courteous tender of mediation founded on conditions consistent, so far as they go, with the emancipation policy of the President, but in all probability quite irreconcilable with that *sine qua non* of the American policy—the entire submission of the South to the Constitution. It is also conceivable that a more peremptory invitation to peace has been contemplated, the rejection of which was to be the signal of active assistance dispatched to building up of the weaker, and even now, beaten party.

But whatever the form in which the subject has embodied itself in the minds of European statesmen, there is reason to think events have occurred within the last fortnight which will give a new direction to their political views, and, in fact, suggest the impropriety of selecting the present moment for the exhibition of any hostile purpose toward this country. Of those events, the virtual suppression of the rebellion in the Valley of the Mississippi cannot be without a powerful effect. But that, or any other incident of our own struggle, will be of secondary significance compared with the reverse sustained by the French arms in Mexico, the news of which must fall upon the Emperor with the emphasis of a lightning flash in a cloudless sky. It has been in spite of an unusually vigorous and daring opposition of the entire French Press not bought by Government, that this Mexican business was entered upon. The expedition has never had the support of French sentiment. No National feeling has been elicited; the masses have been content to regard the affair as one of the Emperor's eccentricities, which, while harmless and not putting the National fame in danger, would serve to amuse an idle army. The repulse of Puebla has awakened the French and effectually cured them of indifference. They will boldly accuse NAPOLEON, and NAPOLEON, restive under censure, as if less than an autocrat, will turn angrily upon the English, who inveigled him into a business so bad, and left him to flounder out as best he might. It is *perfide Albion* who will be held answerable for all the mischief. It was the English Cabinet, which, not satisfied with deserting an ally in extremities, and making an ignominious peace with a crouching enemy, published to the world a history of the transaction, tending to affix the worst possible motives to the French persistence. Readers of the TIMES have not forgotten the remarkable dispatch from Sir CHARLES WYKE, disclosing the nefarious nature of the claims upon which the French Envoy insisted at La Soledad, and to which neither the British or the Spanish Plenipotentiary could be brought to lend his sanction.

In the mutual criminations these facts will involve there will be the elements of misapprehension between the two nations, which must, for a time at least, disturb the cordial understanding essential to unity of action upon the American or any other question. It will be impossible to bring the two Governments upon any common plane. France, eager to regain the ground lost among the mountains of Mexico, will strain every resource to flood that Republic with victorious legions. The British Cabinet, challenged by a powerful opposition to a life and death struggle upon the issue of "retrenchment and reform," will be ill-disposed to inaugurate a foreign policy involving endless expenditure, and leading to consequences any of which may haply be seized by a watchful enemy to dislodge them from power. Whatever, therefore, the predispositions of the French and British Foreign Offices, both will be dominated by events. Neither can act without the other. Both have their hands full—a foreign war and an impending ministerial crisis offering the amplest occupation to both. In this state of things lies the safety of the United States. It is with no blind confidence we can now say, give us days where we have been asking weeks, and the war will be ended, the apparent necessity of intervention avoided, and the Union restored. At least may we prophesy, without hazard, that before NAPOLEON shall have reached the capital of Mexico, and completed his task of subduing the country, the authority of the Union will be restored throughout the South. There is small prospect, therefore, of France finding leisure or means to take part in any other Cisatlantic conflict until that now upon her hands is disposed of. The whole drift of her policy was revolutionized at Puebla.

The Crucible of War.

The present war has changed many of the opinions of the world. It has effectually exploded the notion that Cotton is King. That supposed monarch is dethroned, and his own infatuated followers are now consigning the object of their idolatrous worship to the flames. No one commodity of commerce has ever before had such potent sway as Cotton, and cotton has failed to sustain the vices and violence of a stupendous insurrection against republicanism and civilization.

Another error exploded by the war is the belief of European politicians, that the American Republic had no inherent central and saving power to preserve it from intestine discord. Against foreign Governments the Union had always proved a unit. But monarchists and imperialists never believed the bond more than a rope of sand, if it should come to be tried by internal agitation. In the growing alienation between North and South, for some years past, these Anti-Republican prophets plainly foresaw the downfall of a Power of which they had become fearful and jealous. But time has falsified their faith, and henceforth the American Union will be regarded with an interest far deeper than ever before, by the so-called "leading Powers" of the old world. It is not likely that a new convention could be called to meet in London, or near any other European Court, to decide the fate of Mexico, or any other country on this continent, to which the United States Government had not been invited to send a Commissioner, and found it agreeable to do so.

These are great revolutions in the commercial and in the political world. But we have an equally astounding revolution in the moral or social world, the effects of which will not fail to be felt in future in all circles of camp and court. The boasted "chivalry" of the South, which Southerners always arrogated, and which many Northern citizens somewhat reluctantly conceded, and Europe accepted as a fact, has been dissipated as a cheat and delusion.

"Chivalry" implied many things to the Southern mind. It meant high birth, to begin with. And here the ardent imagination of the Southrons reveled in complacent pride. South Carolina looked back to a little colony of Huguenots as the founders and fathers of her present heroic race. Old Virginia claimed the noble blood of the Cavaliers as the element that made her statesmen the leaders of the Republic for the first fifty years of its existence. While Louisiana and much of the valley of the Lower Mississippi was equally proud of a Gallic extraction. It was the special pride of all these Southron tribes to disown the "Puritanical" stock of New-England, and the sturdy Dutch infusion that had, in their opinion, debased the population of New-York, Pennsylvania, and the lesser Middle States. *They* were noble—these latter were ignoble. *They* were born of the gods—these latter "were of the earth, earthy"—and of the shop, "greasy."

"Blood will tell," boasted these arrogant slaveholders. They were *high born*, therefore they possessed all the traits that adorn high positions—a palpable *non-sequitur*, as history so uniformly shows. They assumed that they were gallant, polite, of indomitable spirit, and naturally warlike. They were the men to hew down great hecatombs of enemies; to rush upon the points of bayonets, to chase foes from every field; and after conquest, to spare the cravens whom it would be a dishonor to slay in cold blood. Or if such a programme were not from the first followed—if an enemy should come against them too numerous to be scattered by their stormy and right royal wrath—then they were the men to "shed the last drop of their blood," to "die in the last ditch," and astonish the world by the spectacle of a brave people seeking death rather than survive defeat. How many in the loyal States believed all this fustian, let the early sympathizers with treason bear witness. How many knavish men in England still pretend to believe it, let the perpetual croakings of the British Press testify.

We present the facts of the war, however, to the world, and ask their decision on the claims of rebel "chivalry." How is it in regard to the humane chivalry of the battle-field? how in regard to the treatment of captured prisoners? how in regard to the hundred other points which, in time of war, constitute the severest test of a Nation's civilization? The facts on these points, on the rebel side, are too dark to bear often repetition, while, our enemies themselves being witnesses, the Nationalists have been more than just—have been humane to a degree never before known in war.

How is it in regard to the chivalry's prowess? *We* point to Sumter, and boast of the chivalry of ANDERSON and his garrison of seventy men, who kept their colors flying until the flames were licking the lintels of the door to their magazine, and the walls of the fort were crumbling before the batteries of seven thousand rebel troops. *We* point to the brave commander of the *Cumberland*, who refused to strike his colors to an iron sea-monster, and fired his last gun at his [illegible] enemy as the waves were closing over his upper deck. *We* point to Capt. MCRAE, who fought his battery against an overwhelming force of half-savage Texans, stood by his gun until every other man was shot down at his side, and then deliberately drew his pistols, as the infuriated assailants rushed upon him, and slew one, two, three, and a score of them, until he fell, riddled by a hundred bullets—never having yielded an inch.

Such are specimens of the fighting done by those who do not claim the bloody attributes of the Southern chivalry. We look in vain in all the history of the rebels for any deeds that approach these, or reach even the average of heroism. Where has any extraordinary achievement signalized either the army or the navy of the rebels? Not at Fort Donelson, where two Generals ran away, and an army of 15,000 men surrendered without a death-struggle for escape or for victory; not at New-Orleans, where two forts, a formidable fleet and a large army succumbed, without losing one hundred men, all told; not in Elizabeth River, where the *Merrimac*, the "terror of her time," committed suicide, after her Commander had refused to take her on a perilous mission past Fortress Monroe; not at Yorktown, where the flower and strength of the rebel army grew pale behind their gigantic defences, and fled from the approaches of MCCLELLAN. Nowhere on all the theatre of war, can we find a spot that will live in history as a Southern Thermopylæ, made memorable by the heroic endurance or courage of Southern rebels—fighting, as they claim, for their homes, their negroes and their native land. Most wofully has the "Southern chivalry" failed to make good its claims.

The rebels have been arrogant and have paid the penalty. They are no better than other people—let them take care that they become no worse. There is danger of this latter, for conceit is the first phase of declining virtue. Let the rebels prune their vices, and all may yet be well. Let them study manhood, moderation, patience, subordination to law. Then, with an infusion among them of Northern industry and common sense, they and we will certainly become again, as we have been, A Great People.

The Ram Fleet in Action.

Capt. DAVIS, the flag-officer of the Western river fleet at Memphis, in his official report of the naval battle that resulted in the surrender of that place, gives great credit to Col. CHARLES ELLET, Jr., the commander of the Ram Fleet, which did such remarkable service in the engagement. This is the first naval fight in which ram met ram; and though there are no absolutely new principles in the science of naval warfare illustrated by it, it is important as initiating a kind of fighting which is not unlikely to be largely practiced in the future; and it is interesting as showing the great practical utility of aquatic rams. Prior to the arrival of ELLET's ram fleet, the battle of the gunboats was an affair which promised to be of dubious result. The swift craft of the rebels dodged the shot of our ponderous and clumsy iron-clad scows, and poured in an occasional fire with damaging effect. If, finally, they had been repulsed, they would have steamed off to some other point, (for they were swifter than our vessels,) and given us more trouble and further fight elsewhere. In fact, the rebel fleet was just in the act of seeking temporary safety by flight, when, (says a Western correspondent):

> "Suddenly a hurried puffing, a dashing as if Neptune himself was convulsing Father Mississippi, and out from among our gunboats darted the rams *Queen* and *Monarch*. With a speed that half buried her prow under water, the former struck boldly for the nearest Confederate. Immediately the fire of every gun was directed upon our adventurous little vessel. But she passed safely, the balls intended for her falling far beyond. On one vessel—the nearest—our little *Queen* bore down with a terrible velocity. It appeared as if at the shock both would be dashed to pieces, the rapid current aiding her powerful engines. A slight miscalculation on the part of the *Queen*, and desperate effort on the part of the rebel, enabled the latter to barely avoid her destructive adversary, and sent a shot through in passing. The ram, however, with speed undiminished, brushing its opponent's stern and knocking off some railing, darted thirty yards further on and struck the *Gen. Price* amidships. The collision was fearful, the rebel gunboat's side crushed in like paper, and she careened until her pipes almost dipped the water. Just reaching land, she sank. The *Monarch*, no less boldly than her compeer, dashed among the rebel fleet, and singling out the *Lovell*, under full speed struck her fairly near the wheel, her prow crashing far into the hull, and remaining for a moment fastened as in a vice. The *Lovell* instantly commenced sinking, careening heavily on one side as the water rushed in."

The result of the ram operations, in Col. ELLET's own words, was, that "Three of the rebel rams and gunboats which were struck by my two rams, sunk outright and were lost; another, called the *General Price*, was but slightly injured." Immediately after this handsome feat, Col. ELLET, though severely wounded, steamed with his little craft down to Memphis. He was the first to inform the rebels there that their town was once more under the jurisdiction of the United States, and it was the ram fleet's flags that first waved over the captured city.

Ever since the opening of the war, Col. ELLET has been urging with great force, persistency and eloquence, the value of the ram principle in naval warfare. Not, however, until a short time ago, until after the *Merrimac* fight, was he listened to. He was then authorized to fit out five rams immediately, for the Mississippi. He at once went West to the Ohio River, bought five small, stout steamboats, put on beaks, or iron prows, strengthened their bows with iron-faced oak timber, and in a short time had them ready for active service. They carried no guns and had no protection from the rebel cannon, but were provided with sharpshooters, armed with rifles capable of picking off the enemy's men at a distance of half a mile. They were intended simply to show the virtues of rams, and Col. ELLET himself gallantly took command of the fleet. Their manœuvering with the rebel ram-boats was a most exciting episode, and will be read of with interest by naval officers all over the world.

The result splendidly justified all Col. ELLET's predictions. And his own intrepidity on the occasion, his skill, science and daring, add new laurels to his former reputation as the first of American Engineers.

A HINT ANENT THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Immense preparations are being made throughout all the cities, towns and villages of the loyal States for such a celebration of the coming Fourth of July as has never been witnessed in the history of the country. We do not hear, however, that New-York, the Metropolis of the Union, has yet done anything for, or even begun thinking of a fit observance of the natal day of the Republic. Why this languor and indifference? Why are our City Fathers not bestirring themselves? Where are the preparations for our military reviews, our processions, our orations, our illuminations? We have but one suggestion to make about the observance. It should be as unlike as possible the customary celebrations of the occasion, with as little as may be of the fuss, fizz and firecracker sort of demonstration, of the tinsel show and highfalutin eloquence traditionally associated with the Fourth of July. There is *real* ardor and patriotic enthusiasm in the community to make wholly unnecessary all exaggerated mock-heroic patriotism. We would have it an original, genuine and spontaneous manifestation, worthy of the superb events that have crowded the year since the last Fourth of July. But for this end forethought and deliberation are necessary; and the City authorities, societies and the whole community should now be busy planning and preparing.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Surgeon Hayes, of Pennsylvania, Dismissed from the Army.

Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

The Naval Academy to Remain at Annapolis.

The Report About Adjutant-General Thomas.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66.—Surgeon DAVID S. HAYS, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, having been ordered to conduct to this city a large detachment of sick and wounded men, and having shamefully neglected them after their arrival, the President directs that for this gross dereliction of duty he be dismissed the service, and he is hereby accordingly dismissed.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 16.

NEWS AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Dispatches of this date from Gen. HALLECK have been received at the War Department. They present no new features with regard to BEAUREGARD's army, which is supposed to still remain in the vicinity of Okalona, Overton and Columbus.

Dispatches from the army of the Potomac, dated 7 o'clock this evening, indicate that all is quiet in front of Richmond.

Gen. DIX informs the Department that the military telegraph has been completed to Norfolk and Suffolk.

The line to Fortress Monroe is working well.

A SURGEON DISMISSED.

Dr. HAYES, Surgeon of the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, was to-day dismissed the service by Secretary STANTON, for neglect of duty. He arrived here on Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, from the Shenandoah, in charge of over three hundred wounded, whom, it is charged, he left all night uncared for, in the cars, neglecting, as stated in my dispatch of yesterday, to report to Gen. WADSWORTH or the Surgeon-General. During his interview this morning with the Secretary of War, the Doctor stated that he failed to find the Surgeon-General, and that he did all in his power to make the men as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. He admitted the fact, however, that he spent the night at Willard's, and Mr. STANTON, after reading over to him the report of the Surgeon-General, properly recommending severe punishment, ordered the Adjutant-General at once to strike his name from the rolls of the army.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL THOMAS.

A statement appeared a few days since in a New-York paper, under the head of Washington Dispatches, reflecting upon the character and official integrity of Brig.-Gen. THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the army. This statement having been republished in other journals, and a paragraph of like import appearing in the TIMES, it is proper to state that the story is entirely devoid of foundation. Gen. THOMAS has not been suspended. No Court of Inquiry touching any act of his is being held or contemplated. His loyalty has not been questioned now or at any time by the President or Secretary of War. There has been no intention of removing him, either temporarily or permanently, and no one is more ready than Secretary STANTON to testify to the Adjutant-General's integrity, efficiency and patriotism. It is well known, too, that the ladies of his family are unequivocally loyal. The husband of his only daughter, and her two brothers, are now in the Army of the Potomac, and in the recent engagements were conspicuous for their gallantry and courage. Gen. THOMAS expects, by the faithful performance of his duty, like other public men, to make some enemies, and to be subject to criticism, but the "female members of his family" should at least be exempt from unjust imputations.

THE MOVEMENTS OF BEAUREGARD.

The movements of BEAUREGARD remain as mysterious as ever. It is surmised that the force which is said to have defeated Gen. WILLIAMS at Baton Rouge is the advance of BEAUREGARD's army on the way to New-Orleans. Another opinion is that his columns are turned in the direction of Port Royal, and that HUNTER may be driven into the water by a superior force. It is stated, however, that the dispatches from Gen. HALLECK do not indicate any cause for apprehension. It is certain that the War Department is fully alive to any contingency, and every possible step is taken to give the enemy a fitting reception at every point.

THE CASE OF GEN. BIRNEY.

A Court of Inquiry into the case of Gen. BIRNEY convened to-day at the White House, Virginia. It is believed that the General will be completely vin-

[illegible] dicated by the [illegible] We are [illegible] who have [illegible] the subject, and expressed an earnest hope that he would again lead them to battle.

MOVEMENTS OF LORD LYONS.

Lord Lyons left Washington to-day to take a steamer for England from New-York on Wednesday. Mr. Stuart, First Secretary of the British Legation here, has been promoted to be *Chargé d'Affaires* during the absence of Lord Lyons, and was presented to the State Department by him in that capacity on Saturday.

REBEL PRISONERS.

The sixty prisoners taken by Gen. Tyler at Port Republic arrived here yesterday, in the train with the wounded, and have been consigned to the Old Capitol prison. They are from the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Louisiana Regiments, raised in New-Orleans, and the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-ninth Virginia. Among them are three officers—Lieut. Geo. Veach, of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry; Lieut. L. Webb, Eighth Louisiana Infantry, and Lieut. Green B. Samuels, of the Tenth Virginia Volunteers. Lieut. Veach is very well known here. He lived in Fairfax County, Va., near where Fort Corcoran now stands, and where his father still resides. Before the war, Veach was engaged in the huckster business, attending the markets of this city. He was the only one of his company captured, and he was wounded in the leg and could not get away with the others. He professes to have great confidence in the eventual establishment of the Southern Confederacy, and says he desires to be exchanged as soon as possible, so that he may return and fight for the South again.

SECESH IN THE CITY.

The arrival here of a new lot of rebel prisoners has stirred the Secessionists of the city to various acts expressive of their sympathy with treason. Speaking of the conduct of certain females, the *Star* of this evening says:

> Women who stood aloof from our sick and wounded, desired to be very assiduous in their attentions to the prisoners. Two young women named Lancaster, entered into conversation with the prisoners, questioning them as to the whereabouts of a certain regiment, in which they said they were proud and happy to know they had a father and a brother, who were fighting for the cause of liberty and the South. The guard requested Miss L. to stop that kind of talk and leave. Miss L. did not feel disposed to comply, and the guard insisted. Miss L. boiling over with secesh wrath, gave vent to her delicate feelings in the expression, "Go away you nasty stinking devil," and sweetly kissing her hand and smiling charmingly to a Louisiana Tiger, a Virginia Wild Cat and Georgia Hyena, sailed away, returning in a very short time with a package of something good to eat; but Sergeant Walker, of the guard, having allowed two large baskets full of provisions to be passed in, said he was very willing to give Secesh what was necessary, but he was opposed to having them gorged. Besides, said the Sergeant, if you give them too much, they might hurt themselves—they are not used to it, as Jackson's whole army has not had as much to eat for the last two weeks as you have just given these prisoners. She asked the guard if he thought many of them would take the oath, and when answered in the affirmative, replied that "she would never take such an oath, and any man was crazy who would." One woman, a Miss Maguire, living on Seventh-street, said her heart was choking her, so great was her hatred of Yankee rule. There were a number of others very busy in their endeavors to administer to the prisoners, and the refusal on the part of the guard to allow it caused deep mutterings and curses.

AFFAIRS IN THE SHENANDOAH VELLEY.

One of the rebel prisoners arrived here yesterday, who belonged to Ashby's cavalry, informed us that Ashby was shot through the right breast while charging upon a body of National infantry, who were behind a stone wall, and was knocked from his horse and instantly killed.

Capt. Mayo, of the Louisiana Tigers, is on parole at Willard's, where he is the centre of attraction, and appears in full uniform. He is expecting to be exchanged in a few days.

There is much discussion here concerning the unfortunate failure to burn the bridge at Port Republic. The friends of Col. Carroll, commanding the advance brigade of Shields' Division, insist that he was not ordered to the task. On the other hand, one of our officers, who was in the engagement, says that he was near Col. Carroll when Gen. Shields rode up and told him that his orders were peremptory to burn the Port Republic Bridge as soon as he (Carroll) arrived there; but our informant alleges that Carroll refused to apply the torce, believing too confidently in his power to prevent the rebels crossing. He erected very slight fortifications, and woke up in the morning to find that the rebels had erected stronger ones on the opposite side. The rebels fought with a terrible desperation, for they knew it was their last hope of escape.

INDIGNATION IN ALEXANDRIA.

Much indignation is expressed by the Union men of Alexandria at the return of Henry Dangerfield, under Government protection. He has been one of the most active and influential rebels in Virginia. When the ordinance of secession passed he had a large contract for coal for the Government, which he delivered to the Confederates. He was active in inducing men to enlist in the rebel army, and finally went to Richmond, where he has been serving as one of the commission to confiscate the property of Union men. On his return arrangements were made for his arrest, when it was ascertained that he held a pass and protection from Secretary Stanton, and the military authorities of Alexandria have orders to protect his person and property. He refuses to take the oath of allegiance, and openly expresses his contempt for Union men. It is probable that the matter will be made the subject of a Congressional investigation. Dangerfield is a man of great wealth, and son-in-law of Reverdy Johnson. His splendid mansion in Alexandria has long been needed as a hospital, but the authorities had no authority to take possession of it.

THE CHURCH HOSPITALS.

The Government have substituted the Thirteenth-street Baptist Church for hospital purposes, in lieu of the New-York-avenue Presbyterian Church, which had been chosen. The congregation of the Baptist Church have, since their Church was blown down last Winter, been worshipping in Dr. Gurley's Church at the invitation of his congregation, and now that their church is about finished, hearing that the Government had determined to use the Presbyterian Church, appointed a Committee to wait on the Military Governor, and express the wish that their church should be taken in place of Dr. Gurley's, and allow his to be used for public worship, if the Government do not deem it necessary to use all the churches.

MEETING OF THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day decided, after two hours' debate, to begin its sessions at 11 o'clock in the morning, on and after Thursday next.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

Id debate to-day, Senator Trumbull said he was opposed to an early adjournment of Congress; and further remarked, that he confidently expected to spend the Fourth of July in Richmond, under the protection of the Stars and Stripes. It is supposed a final adjournment will be reached on the 30th, although several Senators express a desire to first hear of the taking of the rebel capital.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

The applicants for compensation for their slaves, under the emancipation act, respectively value them at sums ranging from $100 to $1,500.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Senate, a few days ago, refused to confirm the nominations of the following officers, formerly in the navy, and now holding acting appointments for restoration to their former position: Joseph P. Sanford, to be a Commander; Richard T. Renshaw, John Van Ness Philip, Edward Y. McCauley, Pendleton G. Watmough, James Parker, Jr., Edgar Brodhead, John N. Quackenbush and John S. Barns, to be Lieutenants.

Lieut. Haxton has been ordered to report to Commander Paulding for temporary duty as inspector at the New-York Navy-yard.

Lieut. DeKraft has been ordered to the Washington yard.

PORT OF ENTRY REMOVED.

Congress, to-day, removed the port of entry for the Puget Sound, Washington Territtory district, to the splendid harbor of Port Angelos, opposite the English city of Victoria. The commercial indications are that a large town will grow up at Port Angelos, as the immigration into and the exports from the district are surprisingly large this year. The public lands, embracing the town site, have been secured by the Collector of the Port, acting as special agent, who is now here, urging the passage of the bill introduced by Senator [illegible], entitled "A bill for increasing the revenue by [illegible] sale of town [illegible] general law, but it is intended to make the first practical application at Port Angelos.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

In the House, to-day, Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, making inquiry why Gen. McClellan had not used the White House as a hospital. It is understood that the Secretary of War telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief to so use the building, but that he was answered that the premises were guarded as associated with honey-moon days of Washington, and would accommodate but about twenty-five persons.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

An idea of the financial strength of the Government may be gathered from a statement made by Erastus Corning to-day to Secretary Chase, to the effect that the United States could command at once $100,000,000 on twenty-five year bonds, drawing six per cent. interest; but the Secretary prefers his proposition for the issue of $150,000,000 Treasury notes. It is somewhat doubtful whether the House will respond favorably to Mr. Chase's proposition to issue $25,000,000 in small bills. The propriety of the measure is much discussed.

NOMINATED FOR BRIGADIERS.

Wm. C. Campbell, of Iowa; Col. Crooks, of Ohio, and Col. Crocker were to-day nominated as Brigadier-Generals.

CONSUL-GENERAL OF URUGAY.

Jorge Frederico Darby has been officially recognized as Consul-General of the Republic of Uruguay, to reside at New-York.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Monday, June 16.

The Vice-President presented a memorial from citizens of New-York, in favor of the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals.

The bill providing additional surgeons for the army was taken up, with the amendment from the House, abolishing Brigade Surgeons. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from merchants of New-York, in favor of a bankrupt law.

Mr. McDougall, of California, (Opp.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into the sufficiency of the salary of the United States Consul at Batavia. Adopted.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) from the Conference Committee on the bill making appropriations for certain bounties, made a report.

The Vice-President called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Conference Committee had altered the text of the bill. Strict parliamentary rule requires that a Conference Committee can only do so on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. If such a rule as altering the text of a bill were allowed, it might lead to very bad results on important bills—such as appropriation bills.

Mr. Foot, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that no parliamentary law was better settled than that the jurisdiction of a Conference Committee was limited entirely to disagreeing votes. Such a Committee could not put new matter in a bill.

Mr. Powell, of Ky., (Opp.) moved to recommit the bill to the Conference Committee.

Mr. Fessenden, of Me., (Rep.) agreed with the remarks of the Vice President, and the Senator from Vermont, (Foot,) yet it was sometimes necessary for a Conference Committee to make a slight alteration or modification, in order to make a bill consistent.

Mr. Howe thought there was no definite law on this subject, and thought there were numerous precedents for the course pursued.

Mr. Trumbull, of Ill., (Rep.) thought this a serious matter. He would never consent to establish such a precedent as allowing a Conference Committee to legislate in new matter in this way. Such a practice was destructive of all good legislation, and makes the Senate simply a body with a veto power over legislation done by a Conference Committee.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the Senate concurring in the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, that no persons held to service or labor, called slaves, shall be employed in the navy-yards, dock-yards, &c., which was rejected by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Clarke, Collamer, Dixon, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts and Wright.—17.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Latham, McDougall, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Ten Eyck, Willey, and Wilson of Missouri.—18.

On the question of concurring in an amendment in regard to repairs of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and making appropriations for the contingent expenses of the Academy, a long discussion ensued.

An amendment was adopted providing for a Commission to examine the best site for the location of an Academy.

On a further vote, the appropriation of $25,000 for repairs at Annapolis, was adhered to.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to reconsider the vote providing for a Commission, which was agreed to, and the provision for a Commission rejected.

After further amendment, the bill passed.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution authorizing the President to purchase Jones' improvement in operating heavy guns.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the resolution in regard to the hour of daily meeting of the Senate was taken up—yeas 25, nays 10.

Mr. Trumbull said the vote just taken perhaps showed a determination to bring about an early adjournment of Congress. He thought Congress ought not to adjourn in the present condition of things, unless it means to abdicate all authority. Congress ought to make some laws relative to the Southern States, and not leave the President obliged to appoint Governors of States, because Congress would not act. He supposed the present condition of things would not last long. He denied that the President could make officers in time of war, which he could not do in time of peace. He was opposed to any attempt to hurry an early adjournment before there was any declared policy of the Government in regard to the war. He offered an amendment that the Senate adjourn daily at 4 o'clock unless the House adjourn earlier.

Mr. Fessenden was willing the Senate should adjourn at a reasonable time, unless there was some pressing emergency. If the Senator from Illinois had worked as hard as he (Fessenden) had, he would be ready to adjourn; but he had not worked hard for the purpose of making a long session. The President could call Congress together at any moment, if there was any necessity. What is Congress going to stay for? Are we going to watch the President, to see that he does not do anything unconstitutional? Was it the bill for a Provisional Government, sent to the Committee on the Judiciary (of which the Senator from Illinois is Chairman) early in the session, and but just reported to the Senate; if it was going to take as long to pass that bill as it took to get it out of the hands of that Committee, in God's name when will we adjourn? The Senator says the army may do something. As far as he knew, the army had been about to do something since last November, and there was a plan developing in the recesses of some great mind, but he did not see as we were any nearer to it now than then. He would not leave anything undone that was necessary to be done, but thought we had a right, after a long session, to adjourn, without there was some necessity for staying here.

Mr. Trumbull thought if the labors of the Senator have been so severe, he ought not to increase them by sitting more hours a day. He could already see a great deal of irritation late in the day, because Senators become exhausted; he saw Senators, to-day, voting to meet at 11 o'clock, who frequently are not here late in the afternoon, and the Senate obliged to adjourn for want of a quorum.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, was opposed to the adjournment of Congress until many important measures were passed. He should vote to meet at 11 o'clock, for there was an evident determination on the part of the House to adjourn some time about the first of next month, and thought we should pay attention to that desire. He would not vote to adjourn Congress till these important measures were acted upon, and thought Congress ought to indicate some policy for the Government. He had rather give a policy to the President than take a policy from the President.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, (Opp.,) moved to amend Mr. Trumbull's amendment by making the hour of daily adjournment 5 o'clock instead of 4. Rejected.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was then rejected—Yeas 9, Nays 26.

Mr. King said he should vote against it, as he was opposed to the early adjournment of Congress till something is done by the army.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said he expected something to be done by the army. He expected it would celebrate the Fourth of July in Richmond. But he should vote for the resolution, without expressing any opinion as to the final adjournment.

Mr. Browning, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was in favor of an early adjournment of Congress, but should vote against the resolution, as he had a great deal of business to do at the Departments and in the Committee-room in the morning.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) opposed the resolution as an attempt to precipitate an early adjournment of Congress. He thought Congress ought not to adjourn till all important measures are passed. It looks like an abandonment of its duty for Congress to adjourn in the present condition of things.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said if we [illegible] why we should meet earlier. He represented a constituency whose State Legislature do up all their business in about four weeks. Their committees meet twice every day, and he thought we might imitate their example. How often do the committees of Congress meet? Once a week. He didn't think they would show patriotism by staying so long, and thought it would gain nothing. In regard to the army, he supposed members of Congress might go up and advise the President. He had done that once or twice, but he would never do it again. The President would manage the army as he pleased, and if he wanted Congress after they adjourned, he could have them together again.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) could not see any reasons for attaching much importance to this resolution. They had done the same thing often before. The resolution was modified to read, "That on and after the 19th of June, the Senate meet at 11 o'clock," and adopted, Yeas, 26; Nays, 10. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, June 16.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, made an adverse report on the petition of Charles Henry Foster, asking admission to a seat as Representative from the second district of North Carolina.

Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced the following:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, That the grade of Lieutenant-General be and the same is hereby created in the army of the United States, to be filled upon the cessation of the present hostilities by the nomination of the President and confirmation of the Senate, of the Brigadier or Major-General, who, by most eminent and valuable services in the field, has established his rightful claim thereto.

Resolved, That the grade hereby created shall continue during the life or service of the person first appointed under this joint resolution.

On motion of Mr. Shellabarger, of Iowa, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire and report whether our soldiers wounded at Port Republic have been subject to any unnecessary neglect from our surgeons, etc.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, (Rep.,) caused to be read an extract from a letter in the New-York *Tribune*, dated Port Royal, stating that the rebel prisoners are better treated than our own soldiers, and detailing instances of cruel neglect, etc., and offered a resolution to inquire into the facts, and also to furnish the name of the General commanding the troops there. Adopted.

Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House by whose orders the house of a rebel leader at White House Point is guarded and protected by United States soldiers, and withheld from hospital purposes.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, (Rep.,) wished to make a statement in regard to this matter, in order to disabuse the public mind of an erroneous impression. He happened to be with Gen. McClellan when he took possession of the White House. This White House is spoken of in the newspapers as though it were a large house, somewhat of the proportions of the Presidential mansion. It is a very small house compared with the White House in this city. It contains only six rooms, and they are of moderate size. It is in a beautiful locust grove, on the banks of the Pamunkey River. It is the place where Washington first met his wife, where he courted and married her. The property is now owned, he (Dunn) believed, by a grandson of Mrs. Washington, a son of Gen. Lee. Out of a delicate regard for the memory of Washington, which he (Dunn) was sure the country would appreciate, Gen. McClellan placed a guard around the house to protect it and the yard from injury.

Mr. Potter inquired: "Do you not know a guard was placed there at the request of Mrs. Lee, for its protection?"

Mr. Dunn replied that he did not. It was a very inviting place for the General's Headquarters, but he would not use it, and had his tents pitched out in the plowed ground and in the hot sun. He did not oppose the resolution, but thought proper to make this statement.

Mr. Potter said there was an excellent spring on the premises, which was refused to our soldiers, who had to drink the water of the Pamunkey River. The proceedings in this matter were a mere continuation of a conciliatory policy toward unthankful rebels, including Gen. Lee, who was responsible for the death-wounds inflicted upon our soldiers. It was a burning disgrace to Government, and the House should take action upon the subject.

Mr. Dunn repeated that the house was protected out of respect for the memory of Washington, not from a tender regard for Lee, and expressed his surprise that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Potter) should have insinuated that this protection was placed upon the latter ground. The country would appreciate the motive of our Commanding General.

Mr. Sedgwick, of New-York, (Rep.,) had visited the place. The house was built within the last ten or fifteen years—a great many years since Washington was gathered to his fathers. The land is high, and admirably adapted to hospital purposes. There are seven out-buildings in good condition, and he has been informed by several persons connected with the service that the houses were capable of accommodating 450 to 500 men. He believed if Washington were alive, he would not be influenced by any such sentimentality as that they should not be used for sick and wounded soldiers of the Union, for the establishment of which Washington suffered and contributed so much. On the Secretary of War telegraphing that the houses should be used for hospitals, some one of McClellan's army—he hoped it was not McClellan himself—replied that those who urged the request were enemies of the war and of the country.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., (Rep.) testified as to the facts stated by Mr. Sedgwick. He was there himself, and together with a colleague, was prevented from passing over the grounds, in order to reach the steamboat. He was confronted by a bayonet, and informed there were positive orders to prevent anybody from trespassing on the premises. He was also told a Captain, the day before, was put under arrest for allowing persons to cross the grounds.

The resolution passed.

Mr. Voorhees, of Ind., (Opp.) offered as a preamble a statement from the New-Albany *Ledger*, in which it is said that during the recent retreat Gen. Banks furnished Government transportation for negroes, thus caring for them to the exclusion and neglect of our wounded soldiers, who had to walk. Appended to this was a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into and report the facts.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, (Opp.,) said he had heard the same charges made by soldiers.

The resolution was adopted.

An unsuccessful motion was made to lay the preamble on the table, the consideration of which was laid over.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the especial order, viz., business relating to the Navy bill, to establish and equalize the grade of line officers; amended and passed: Admirals to rank with Major-Generals, and Commodores with Brigadier-Generals, &c.; students at the Naval Academy to be styled Midshipmen, and, when graduated, Ensigns. No midshipman or other officer dismissed shall ever again become an officer in the Navy.

The House passed, with amendments, the Senate bill to reorganize the Navy Department. Among other changes, it provides a Bureau of Steam Engineering, and a Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

During explanations on the above bill, Mr. Sedgwick said that cases relating to prizes taken a year ago still linger in the Courts—not a dollar has come into the Treasury. Meanwhile, the sailors interested are prey to money-changers, who are buying their claims. Mr. Sedgwick asked, and the House set aside next Saturday, to consider a bill to secure the early distribution of prize-money. Adjourned.

ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

Battle in the Indian Territory—The Enemy Surprised and Routed—Capture of all their Camp Equipage, &c.

Kansas City, Monday, June 16.

Advices from Fort Scott, of the 13th, state tha detachments of the Second Ohio Cavalry arrived at this place to-day, with one thousand head of fine beef cattle, and eight hundred head of mules and horses, taken from Col. Coffee's command on the morning of the 4th. Our forces, five thousand strong, in company with Robb's Second Indiana Battery, under Col. Charles Doubleday, made the attack at an early hour on the morning of the 4th, completely surprising the enemy. A part of Coffee's command is made up of Indians. All the munitions, camp equipage, etc., fell into our hands. A regiment of Union Indians is expected in a day or two. They are to be newly armed and equipped, preparatory to marching South.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Captures off Wilmington, N. C.—The British Contraband Trade—Rumors from Charleston, &c.

Boston, Monday, June 16.

A correspondent of the *Journal*, on board the gunboat *Chippewa*, off Wilmington, writes under date of June 4, as follows:

"The *Mount Vernon*, Capt. Gleason, has just come over from Fort Caswell, with the information that the steamer *State of Georgia* has captured the rebel steamer *Gordon*, owned in Charleston, and sent her to New-York. The *Gordon* is a fine steamer, and can make her seventeen knots. Eight of her crew jumped overboard [illegible] to escape, but were recaptured, and the crowd which had collected to receive them were [illegible] by the *Victoria*, dispersing them. They then returned with a litter, bearing off two—killed or wounded. The *Gordon, alias* "*Nassau*," has already arrived at New-York.

It is ascertained from the *Gordon's* crew that an iron steamer with ten or fourteen Armstrong guns is fitting out at Nassau, and about ready to convoy the six or seven small steamers into Wilmington. A fight may soon be expected. The *North Carolina* propeller which went out about three months ago, was to be back the 10th of this month. She took out a cargo worth about $150,000, and is expected with a heavy one in return. She is owned partly in Wilmington and New-York.

The *Transcript* publishes a doubtful report, under date of Port Royal, 4th, that the blockading fleet off Charleston had captured six British steamers and sunk three.

The British brig *Oraville*, from Cienfuegos for Boston, with a cargo of sugar, struck on a coral reef near the Isle of Pines May 26, and became a total wreck.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Flag of Truce to City Point—Position of Our Fleet in the James River, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, June 15.
Viâ Baltimore, June 16.

The *Massachusetts* arrived from City Point this afternoon, whither she had been under a flag of truce. The result of the communication is unknown, but Col. Kane, of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Rifles, who was captured by the rebels recently in the Valley of the Shenandoah, comes down as a released prisoner on parole for exchange.

The Federal fleet is still inactive at City Point, for reasons best known to the Government.

The news of the great naval fight on the Mississippi, of the taking of Corinth and Memphis, and the advance of the Nationals into East Tennessee, has just been published in Richmond, and creates great consternation and depression.

OUR CITY POINT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Flag of Truce up the James River—A Visit to the Monitor—Occular Demonstration of her Safety—Lieut. Morris, of the Cumberland. &c.

City Point, Sunday, June 15, 1862.

We left Old Point at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, with a flag of truce, under command of Capt. Milward, and arrived here on the evening of Sunday. On board were Judge Crump and Dr. Taylor, of Richmond, both returning under a flag of truce, and also five Confederate prisoners, released on parole. We went ashore with them, were kindly received, took warm and friendly leave of them, and parted, mutually impressed with what we had seen of each other. Could the entire North and South be brought together to calmly compare notes; to weigh things in a dispassionate and friendly spirit, as a small knot of intellectual men can do upon such occasions as these, we should see little more fighting with each other. It is in moments like these that one feels most intensely the cruelty and villainy of those who persist in urging brothers into a continuance of this ungodly war.

Our stay here was accidentally prolonged by the absence of two foreign gentlemen of distinction, who came with us from Old Point—Capt. Shoonjeiden and Lieut. Stein de Bille, of the Danish navy. They came expressly to look at the iron bull-dogs. After visiting the *Monitor*, they went further up the river to see the *Galena*, and as they did not return till late last evening, we were all day yesterday compelled to lay in idleness, beyond the interchange of hospitalities with the gallant commanders in our neighborhood. We were entertained on board the saucy little "cheesebox," by her gallant and jovial commander, Lieut. Jeffers, and found her just as ready for another merrymak-ing, as on that famous day in Hampton Roads. We also had the pleasure of meeting Lieut. Morris, the hero of the *Cumberland*, and of hearing from his own lips a full account of that dreadful instance of human courage and heroism. All I had heard or read of the devotion of those brave men who went down with that noble ship, fell far short of the realiity; the annals of human warfare can present nothing to equal it.

We return to Old Point this morning, having on board our Danish friends, also Col. Thos. L. Kane, of the Kane Rifle Regiment—(the brother of the great Arctic explorer)—also Capt. Chas. Frederick Taylor, Co. H, of the Kane Rifles. These gentlemen have just been returned to us from Petersburgh. They both were in action on the 6th June, near Harrisonburgh, where Ashby made the last desperate charge which cost his life; and Col. Kane was severely wounded in the ankle, which completely disables him for the present, but from which it is hoped he will soon recover. These gentlemen both speak highly of the uniform good treatment they met while prisoners in the rebels' hands, and say that Ashby was regarded by friend and foe as a brave and noble-hearted gentleman.

Old Point—4 P. M.

Nothing new here, except that a flag-of-truce-boat is just returning to City Point, taking the following released prisoners: Majs. Colby and Davidson, Capts. H. H. Robertson and Shella, and Lieut. Sykes. They are from Fort Delaware, and were taken at Winchester.

NEMO.

The Battle at Chattanooga.

Nashville, Monday, June 16.

The National forces in the second day's fight at Chattanooga, were composed of the Ninth Michigan, Thirty-eighth Indiana, First Winconsin Regiments, Hewett's Kentucky and Edgerton's Ohio Batteries. The gallantry of our troops elicited universal commendation.

Death of Capt. Berry.

Baltimore, Monday, June 16.

Capt. Clinton Berry, of the Second New-York Regiment, died to-day, at the Eutaw House, of typhoid fever.

Naval.—The United States steam gunboat *Cayuga*, which returned to this port disabled a few days since, sailed yesterday for New-Orleans from this port, taking a large cargo of ammunition and other necessaries for the blockade fleet. We published a list of her officers twice recently.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 809, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE INVESTMENT OF RICHMOND—Graphic Correspondence—Incidents of the Advance—The Excelsior Regiment—Mysterious Movements of the Enemy.

NEWS FROM GEN. FREMONT—Graphic Accounts from the Shenandoah Valley—Fierce Battles near Harrisonburgh and at Cross Keys—Shields' Division Engaged at Port Republic—List of Casualties.

NEWS FROM HALLECK'S ARMY.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA—Colored Schools—Skirmishing at Washington, N. C.

NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—Charleston Threatened—Desperate Resistance Expected.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, the Mississippi and at Richmond—Extracts from Southern Papers.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND MEXICO—American Affairs in England—The Great Exhibition—France and the Mexican Invasion—Defeat of the French in Mexico—Letters from Havana and Vera Cruz.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of the most varied and general interest for any part of America or Europe.

Dr. [illegible] No. 24 St. Mark's-place.
Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Suitable Summer Covering for the Feet.—Boots and Shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

De Zeng—Peyton.—In Geneva, on Thursday, June 12, by Rev. Dr. Wiley, Henry L. De Zeng to Olivia M., daughter of Col. R. Peyton.

Henderson—Mallory.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, June 4, by Rev. Joseph Anderson, Mr. Charles H. Henderson, of Philadelphia, to Miss Sarah A. Mallory, of Norwalk.

DIED.

Berry.—On the morning of the 16th inst., at the Eutaw House, Baltimore, of typhoid fever, contracted near Richmond, Va., Capt. Clinton Berry, of the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., in the 27th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and also those of his father, Richard Berry, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 East 37th-st., on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Briggs.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 15, of consumption, after a lingering illness, Mary R., wife of Manasseh Briggs.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 212 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Newport, R. I., for interment.

Downing.—In Chappequa, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, June 16, Rozetta K. Downing, widow of the late Richard Downing, aged 72 years.

Funeral will take place at White Plains, on Wednesday, June 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Emmens.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 15, Margaret A. Emmens, in the 53d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 75 Hicks-st., on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., without further invitation.

Hopkins.—In this City, at noon on Saturday, June 14, of consumption, Clement Eusebius Hopkins, son of the Bishop of Vermont, and City Editor of the New-York *Evening Express*, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, John T. Adams. Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Chapel, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

Tarr.—At Fortress Monroe, on Saturday, May 17, Lieut. George W. Tarr, of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. V.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Frederick Tarr, No. 256 West 12th-st., on Tuesday, June 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 283.—June 16, 1862.
41, 11, 10, 22, 8, 46, 40, 42, 70, 73, 4, 66.
Kentucky, Class 284.—June 16, 1862.
35, 25, 4, 46, 22, 60, 31, 38, 14, 67, 45, 13, 66.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis. Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 231.—June 16, 1862.
74, 47, 73, 36, 23, 1, 63, 58, 34, 52, 14, 33.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 233.—June 16, 1862.
69, 45, 13, 23, 47, 35, 36, 12, 7, 68, 49, 55, 44.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of June 5, 1862, No. 1,927 drew $100,000; No. 25,697 drew $50,000; No. 10,908 drew $30,000; No. 13,729 drew $10,000; No. 23,022 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,
at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at price to suit the most limited means.
The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

Office of the U. S. Prize Commissioners,
No. 39 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY, By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 17th inst., at 10:30 A. M., at the UNION STORES, near Hamilton ferry, Brooklyn. SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

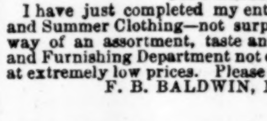
The cargo of the schooner *Major Barbour*, expressly assorted for the Southern market, consisting of a choice selection of cigars, of superior brands; 3 bales tobacco, 155 bags coffee, preserved fruits, pig lead, shot, nails, percussion caps, French calf-skins, linen thread, shirts, felt hats, drugs, and many other articles, for which see catalogues, now ready at the office of SIMEON DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING and BEDROOM SUITES, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. Stages pass close by.

THE LAMENT OF THE FLEA.
Long years have I wandered unfettered and free,
And bitten the young and the old,
And laid in the couch of the rich and the poor,
And frightened the warrior bold,
But power is waning fast from me—
A Powder Magnetic and strong,
Invented by Lyon, is death to our tribe,
And away I must travel ere long.
Lyon's Powder is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, plant bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES, New-York.

CLOTHING.
I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Messrs. Paul de Coninck, Monod & Giraud, of Bordeaux.
Warranted strictly pure. For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, 203 Pearl-st. N. Y.

Office of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 Cooper Union, New-York.

THE WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, is compelled again to make an earnest appeal to the sympathizing and patriotic public in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers. Great and liberal as have been the contributions it has received from all quarters during the past year, the demand now exceeds the supply. Some idea of the requisitions made on the Association and of the extent of its efforts, may be gathered from the fact that during the last seven weeks it has furnished and forwarded, chiefly for the use of the sick and wounded of the army of the Potomac and of the several floating hospitals, seven hundred boxes of clothing, bedding and hospital stores. Many more are called for, and the supply of the Association is nearly exhausted. The undersigned trust and believe that this appeal will be responded to promptly and liberally. The articles most needed are cotton shirts, cotton drawers, socks, bed sacks, dried fruits, wine, spirits and farinaceous food. Money for the purchase of necessary groceries, stimulants, &c., will be most acceptable.

Miss ELLEN COLLINS,
Mrs. G. L. SCHUYLER,
Mrs. R M. BLATCHFORD,
W. H. DRAPER, M. D.,
SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM,
Committee on Correspondence and Supplies.
Mrs. W. M. FELLOWS,
Mrs. ROBERT COLBY,
Miss GERTRUDE STEVENS,
Committee for New-York and Brooklyn.

LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY.—ENTERtainment of highly interesting character; Music, Flowers, Fruits, &c. Institution, West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., north side. WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1862. Open at 6 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Tickets to Refreshment Rooms, 50 cents. The building is well adapted to the occasion, being rotunda. N. B.—Avails to be used for the care of aged and infirm.

The Piano used on this occasion is from the celebrated factory of Steinway & Sons, No. 82 Walker-st. Additional instruments will also be in use.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS! RISE YE BED-RIDDEN CRIPPLES.—Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Croup, Cuts, Pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

No. 32 East 18th-st., New-York, June 14, 1862.

DR. J. R. NEWTON BEGS TO DISAVOW any connection whatever with a publication advertised in the *Herald* of this date, headed "Dr. Newton's Great Work."

NEW PUBLICATIONS

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR JULY.
A SUMMER NUMBER.
TWENTY FULL PAGE ENGRAVINGS.
And a splendid steel plate of "Summer," with an unapproachable fashion-plate, containing six colored figures, such as Godey only furnishes.
OUR DOUBLE-EXTENSION FASHION-PLATE.—We wish to call attention to these superb plates. Nothing of the kind can be found in this or any other country, published monthly, as we do. All others are small in comparison with them—small both in design, execution and truthfulness.
This is a good time to commence subscriptions; for in the six numbers from July to December are comprised all the Fall and Winter fashions. Cloaks, mantles, furs, bonnets, articles for crotchet for Winter wear, and that beautiful colored fashion in December number, of
FASHIONS FOR BRIDES AND BRIDESMAIDS.
For sale by all the dealers.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.
Two Illustrated Octavo Volumes, about 400 pages each. Volume I. nearly ready. Agents can secure exclusive territory, and commence their canvass at once. For terms, &c., address
N. C. MILLER, No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, BY DR. F. HOLLICK, the well-known author and lecturer. 200th edition, with Colored Plates and Wood-cuts. It is adapted for popular use, containing everything Anatomical, Physiological and Medical, relating to Marriage, in a perfectly moral and unobjectionable form, though strictly scientific. Every adult should read it. There is no other book like it in print. Price $1, for which it will be sent free, by post, to any address. Direct to Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City. Dr HOLLICK'S City office is No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock daily, except Sunday.

MILITARY.

Headquarters, No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.—BEING authorized by the Governor of the State of New-York to raise a Company of Volunteers, to be attached to Spinola's Empire Brigade, I am now ready to receive all able-bodied men who wish to serve their country, in a first-class Company. Each man, as soon as he signs the roll, will be subsisted and clothed at the expense of the Government, and sent to comfortable quarters at camp, near the City. Pay from $13 to $23 per month, to commence from date of enlistment.

Lieut. GEO. HITCHCOCK, Recruiting Officer.

M'CLELLAN INFANTRY.—BEING AUTHORized by the Governor of the State of New-York to raise a company of volunteers to be ready in sixty days, I call upon all young men desirous to join my company to apply immediately. $100 bounty, and pay from $13 to $23 per month, one month's pay in advance, according to a bill passed the United States Senate June 3, 1862. Headquarters, No. 602 Broadway. Capt. WM. W. BATES, late Lieutenant in Mexican War.

Approved at the United States Mustering Office, June 4, 1862, by Capt. F. S Larned, United States Army.

NOTICE TO RETURNED VOLUNTEER PRISONERS.—All persons belonging to any of the volunteer regiments of the United States Army, who have been exchanged or released, are requested to report themselves (with descriptive lists,) without delay, at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, where they will be mustered for pay, &c.

All prisoners belonging to any regiments of the regular army will report to the officer in command at Fort Hamilton, Long Island. By order of

Gen. HARVEY BROWN, Commanding, &c.

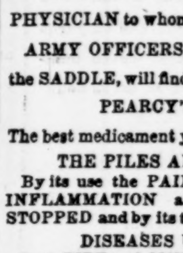
Headquarters, New-York Harbor,
Fort Hamilton, L. I., June 12, 1862.

NOTICE TO RETURNED PRISONERS OF WAR.—Capt. F. S. Larned, United States Army, is now at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, mustering for pay the released prisoners of war recently arrived in this City.

All wishing to receive their pay proper and commutation of rations, must repair without delay to that post.

HARVEY BROWN,
Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.
The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the
PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,
Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment. It has met with the entire APPROVAL of every PHYSICIAN to whom it has been submitted.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.
PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.
The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of
THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.
By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the
DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.
Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
3 All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of
ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York
New-York *Times* Building
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

THE THIRD LECTURE
OF THE COURSE BEFORE
"THE EMANCIPATION LEAGUE"
WILL BE DELIVERED BY
HON. HENRY WILSON,
Senator from Massachusetts,
On THURSDAY EVENING, June 19,
At 8 o'clock,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.
Doors open at 7.
William Cullen Bryant, President of the League, will occupy the Chair.
Tickets 25 cents each. For sale at the door.

PATENT
CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPE.
A NEW ARTICLE
For Lawyers, Bankers, Business Men, Express Agents, Depositories of Public Documents, or all persons having valuable papers to file, or packages to transmit by mail or otherwise.
SOLD BY STATIONERS.
Manufactured by
ENSIGN, BRIDGMAN & FANNING,
No. 156 William-st.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General dépôt 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail druggists.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, NO. 260 GREENWICH-st., corner of Murray, is now selling teas at 50 cents, at 75 cents; coffees at 20c., worth 25c.; butter at 16c., worth 20c.; hams, warranted, at 7c, worth 10c.; flour, from $5 50 up. AGNEW is the great grocer of the age. Established 20 years.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other anoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure. Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now in stock a very large and fashionable assortment of

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN
LACE, SILK, CLOTH, &c.,

At low prices—to which they invite special attention.

Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BAREGE SHAWLS.

A CHOICE SELECTION RECEIVED

per steamer *Persia*,

Will be opened at retail, on
MONDAY, June 16.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.
AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.
AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.
ALL STYLES AT LOW PRICES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

INDISCRIMINATE REDUCTION
IN PRICES
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 9.
$50,000 worth of Rich Dress Goods,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Domestic Goods,
Reduced 30 per cent.
$20,000 worth of Pure Irish Linens,
Reduced 40 per cent.
$25,000 worth of Rich Mantillas,
Reduced 60 per cent.

In offering the above goods at these reduced prices, we trust the former reputation of this establishment is a sufficient guarantee of our present intention.

We therefore offer the inducements to purchasers.
100,000 YARDS OF CHOICE GOODS,
for traveling dresses at 6¼ cents per yard.
8,500 yards Barege Anglais, at 6¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards Barege Himalays, at 6¼ cents per yard.
10,000 yards rich Broche Grenadine, at 12½ cents per yard.
8,000 yards black Gros de Rhin Silks (high lustre),
From 75 cents to $1 50 per yard.
10,000 yards rich plain and fancy Silks (new styles),
From 63 cents to [illegible] per yard.
MANTILLAS AND SACQUES (in Silk and Cloth),
From $2 to $40.
2,000 Garments, from $2 50 to $10—of the latest styles.
10,000 pairs of British Hosiery, from 10 cents to 15 cents.
500 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 6¼ cents.
500 dozen ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents.
80 dozen ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 18 cents.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,

Containing
50,000 yards Bleached Cottons, of the best make.
65,000 yards Unbleached Cottons.
2,000 Marseilles Counterpanes and Quilts.
20,000 yards of Lace and Muslin Drapery.
1,000 dozen Fine Linen Napkins.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Diaper Cloth, damask.
10,000 yards Fine Linen Toweling.
1,500 Fine Linen Table-cloths, damask.

Hotel-keepers, of all others, are especially interested, and should examine this stock without delay.

Sale Peremptory,

And the entire stock closed out at the earliest possible moment. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

ANOTHER LARGE ADDITION
HAS BEEN MADE
FROM THE LATE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES
TO OUR HITHERTO UNHEARD OF
CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

Notwithstanding the increased duty on importations, and the great increase in the cost of fabrics, we are selling

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
DRESS GOODS

cheaper than has ever been known in New-York, or probably ever will again.

WE ARE RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES;

we buy nothing that is not

A BARGAIN,
AND SELL AS WE BUY, CHEAP.

10,000 yards Lavellas and Barege Anglais, at 5c.
12,500 yards Lavellas and Barege Broche Figure, at 9c., 10c. and 12½c.
10,500 yards Paris Grisallies, at 10c., 12½c. and 15c.
15,000 yards Poil de Cheves, in checks, stripes and plain, at 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
12,000 yards Mozambiques, in drabs, browns and grays, at 10c., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
7,500 yards Illuminated Poplins, at 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Grenadines, at 1s. 6d.
5,000 yards Checked Mohairs, at 1s.
5,000 yards Silk Warp Poplinet, 2s.
2,500 yards Silk Poplins, 2s. 6d.
10,000 yards Silk and Wool Bareges, in all colors, 1s. 4d., worth 3s.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Satin Plaid, 1s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d.
5,000 yards Silk and Wool Crepe de Paris, 4s. 9d., worth 3s.
15,000 yards Barege Anglais, all wool filling, and 2¼ yards wide, at 2s., former price 6s.
1,000 Barege Anglais Robes, twenty yards, eleven flounces, at $2.
1,250 Barege Anglais Robes, twenty yards, seven flounces, at $2 50.
ALSO, IN MOURNING GOODS,
5,000 yards black Barege.
5,000 yards black Silk and Wool, 1s. and 1s. 3d.
5,000 yards black Silk and Wool Satin Plaid and Stripe, 1s. 6d.
1 case drab Alpacca, very fine for traveling suites, 22c.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF CLOAKS,
IN
SILKS, CLOTHS AND SUMMER FABRICS,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES!
ALSO,
5 cases broche figure Poil de Cheve, slightly damaged on the voyage of importation, 9c., former price 2s. 6d.
BESIDES A SPLENDID VARIETY OF OTHER GOODS, CHEAPER THAN IN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.

Ladies can rely that this advertisement is no humbug and that the goods are really as represented,

BARGAINS.
W. R. ROBERTS,
No. 282 Bowery.

N. B.—Please remember and look for the name over the door, and do not believe you are in ROBERTS' unless you see the name. Cut out this advertisement for reference.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
PRINTED BAREGE GRENADINE, at 18 cents.
PARIS BAREGE ANGLAIS FLEURETTES, at 15 cents.
One case BLACK SILK for MANTILLAS,
Best quality,
25 per cent. under value.
VERY FASHIONABLE. Dimity of BIARITZ,
For Garden and House dresses,
And fine PIQUE, for Children.
BAREGE ROBES, with Flounces,
at $1 35 the Dress.
GREAT REDUCTION on Chantilly and Valenciennes LACES.
Best JOUVIN GLOVES, at 90 cents.,
To close the importation of last season.
The same we sold at $1 10.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

A CARD.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being, without exception, the largest and most desirable and cheapest, ever offered at retail.

NOTICE.—Special attention is requested to an unusual bargain in Black and White Silks at 5s. per yard; also to our stock of Black Silks, in which will be found many rare bargains.

In Bonnets and Mantillas we defy competition for style and cheapness. Call and examine.

Observe W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Courvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

GEORGE KEYES—NO. 343 EIGHTH-AVENUE, will open, on Monday, new and fashionable Summer Dress Goods. Bareges, Grenadines, Mozambiques, Jaconets, Organdies, Alpacas, &c., &c. Also new Cloaks and Mantillas, and a large lot of Black Silks, all at low prices.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINE-APPLE GOODS, and all other scarce and curious articles; American Indian Bark and Bead Work, Fans, with other varieties at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, 653 Broadway.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

REMOVAL.—THOS. N. DALE & CO., HAVE REmoved from No. 18 to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st. Entrance No. 17.

A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, AND EXPERIenced operator, having two sewing-machines, would like to obtain work, either in large or small quantities; drawers, undershirts, bustles, or similar light work preferred. Address W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid; has no objection to travel with a respectable lady to California; is willing to pay half her fare; has eight years' City reference. Call at C. JAKOB'S, No. 1[illegible] 3d-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a young woman, who is a first-class waitress, a superior laundress, and an excellent chambermaid; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and plain sewer, by a respectable American girl, or as child's nurse and to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do housework in a small family; no objection to the country. Has the best references. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands mantilla and dressmaking; has worked in one of the most fashionable establishments in the City; has no objections to the country for the Summer. Call, or address No. 160 East 22d-st., third floor, Room No. 16, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as chambermaid and seamstress; has the best of references. Call at No. 189 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted for a genteel and thoroughly capable girl, as waitress and chambermaid; is a fine washer and ironer; a girl who is desirous of pleasing her employer, and has the very best of reference; would go in the country and take moderate wages. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; good City reference given. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 182 Lexington-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable English Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family, who understands all kinds of cooking, soups, game, jellies, ice-cream and desserts of all kinds; also, bread and biscuit in the best manner; or would go as meat and pastry cook in a hotel; best of City reference given. Call at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, who understands cooking in all its branches; is a good bread and cake baker; can make all kinds of desserts; has City references, and is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, six doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, a situation as first-class cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game, all styles of made dishes; wages $10; no objection to the country in a noble family. Call at No. 154 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands milk and butter; has the best reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook who understands American and English cooking; has lived with the best families, and has the best City reference. The country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman of long experience in all the branches of cooking, a situation in a private family or boarding-house, where there is no washing to be done. The best of reference given. Address J. G., No. 244 9th-st., for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; is a good cook and will assist in the washing and ironing if required, and do chamberwork or washing. Has the best references from her last place. Call at 111 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman, as professed cook; understands meats, soups, jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French desserts; reference given. Call at or address No. 203 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A North of Ireland Protestant woman as cook; understands cooking of all kinds; is an excellent washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 118 Christopher-st., rear building, 2d floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a competent woman, with the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Call at or address, for two days, No. 39 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook in a private family; is a good cook, bread and biscuit maker; can make plain pastry, and is willing to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 809 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK WANTED by a young woman; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 25 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., for two days. No objection to the country.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches. Call at her late employer's residence, No. 85 East 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. No objection to a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a steady, reliable woman, in either City or country, who thoroughly understands cooking and can wash and iron excellently, and make first-rate bread and pies, &c.; is not fond of going out much; can give the very best of references as to capability and integrity. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Scotch woman, a situation as cook, and assist with the washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, FOR a smart, active young woman, either as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a family of about five or six persons; can give first-class reference in the City as to capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., (basement,) Brooklyn; will be found to be a person of good appearance.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a young woman, who is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; lived seven years in one family; has the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 344 6th-av., corner 21st-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; no objections to go in the country for the Summer; best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 111 West 26th st., near 7th av., top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted for a reliable Protestant servant, who is a first-class private family cook; neat, economical and steady in her habits; is a first-rate washer and ironer; not afraid of work, and highly recommended by Brooklyn families; would not object to go in the country. Apply at 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a young woman; is a good cook and baker of plain pastries, and excellent washer and ironer; has excellent reference; no objections to the country. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN obliging and willing young woman desires a situation. She is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objections to the country; has the best of reference. Call at No. 321 Bowery, near 2d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted, by a very experienced and highly recommended girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; is a steady, truthful and experienced servant; three years' references to a Brooklyn family. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 200 West 26th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, a situation as housekeeper; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good reference; would like to travel with a lady. Call for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPERS.—WANTED, BY A MAN and his wife, situations to take care of a house in the City; has unquestionable City references. A note addressed to A. J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for one week, will be promptly attended to.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—A REspectable middle-aged Protestant woman desires a situation as housekeeper or nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth; also, the mother, having long experience as monthly nurse. The best references, medical and otherwise. Address M. T., No. 119 1st-st., off the Bowery, third floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a very smart and respectable girl, lately arrived, to do general housework in a private family; can wash and iron, and is confident she can please a lady with very little teaching; will hire at low wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a neat, tidy girl, a situation as general houseworker; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; six years' reference; wages no object; a good home preferred. Call for two days at No. 180 West 26th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SCOTCH PROTestant girl wishes a situation to do the general housework of a private family; will be found of neat and respectable appearance; a capable, trustworthy and obliging servant; will hire at moderate wages for the sake of a steady home; good references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A COOK, CHAMbermaid, laundress, waiter and coachman, by a family going to Europe. Apply at No. 29 Union-square, where the best recommendations will be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking, hair dressing, in the best manner; or would go by the day or week; will be found very obliging; the very best City references given; can be seen for two days, at No. 1[illegible] East 2[illegible]-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., top floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman, as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hair-dressing; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is willing to go in the country or to travel with a lady; has ten years' City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; no objection to the country; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, as laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place, No. 219 Wooster-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; perfectly understands her business; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; understands laundry work; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 203 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse; has been in the best of families in that situation a long time, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, near 23d-st., in the fancy-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is well experienced in the care of children, and has six years' reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 461 3d-av., second floor. Call for two days.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, as nurse; can take care of a baby from its infancy; can do good plain sewing; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTed as child's nurse, by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Inquire, for two days, at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable American girl, a situation as child's nurse and plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go in the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

FRENCH NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, who could teach the children the French and German languages, and do plain sewing, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Also, a French seamstress and lady's maid can be seen there.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy girl, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as nurse and to do embroidery in style; will do the family sewing, or wash for a lady and child; no objection to any part of the country; wages $6. Call at, or send a note, No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse or chambermaid by a respectable Protestant girl; can do plain sewing and fine washing. Two years' reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 35 West 13th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a young girl a situation to mind children, or do chamberwork; is good-tempered and obliging; best of City reference. Call at or address No. 306 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS INFANT'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable Protestant English woman desires a situation as infant's nurse; has had some years' experience in the care of an infant, and can bring it up with the bottle, if required; can do plain sewing, or chamberwork; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days where she has lived, at No. 1 Fleet-place, a few doors from Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress—one who can cut and make children's clothes, or any kind of sewing, and is acquainted with Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; good reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 69 Forsyth-st., between Grand and Hester sts., room No. 12, third floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG American girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; reference can be given. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable German woman wishes a situation. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS seamstress in a private family, by a respectable young woman, well acquainted with family sewing; no objection to light chamberwork or to mind children. Can be seen until Wednesday noon, at her present employer's, No 109 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in the care of growing children; would do chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Call at No. 212 East 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress and dressmaker; can do embroidery and braidwork. Call, for two days, at No. 40 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable Protestant girl, a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business, and will be found willing and obliging, as may be seen by references. Address No. 557 6th-av., between 33d and 34th sts., for Tuesday and Wednesday.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, (English,) who is thoroughly competent, a situation as waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 West 19th-st., second floor, in the rear.

AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good city references. Call, for two days, at No. 386 2d-av., near 24th-st.; no objection to the country.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel-proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also men servants.

TO GO TO CALIFORNIA OR CHAMBERWORK, &c.—A respectable young girl wishes to travel with a lady to California; or would do chamberwork or sewing; no objections to the country. Good City reference for the last three years. Address B. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper or assistant; excellent City references given; very moderate salary acceptable. Address ARTHUR, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper's assistant, or as an entry clerk; City reference given. Address H. W., 35 West 44th-st.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT IN the above capacity, by a steady respectable Englishman with first-class City reference. Address UNION, Post-office, Astoria, N. Y. Can be heard from for one week.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in any mercantile or shipping business, or as clerk on a steamer, by an active young man, who can give the best of reference. Address, SHIPPING, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness; can be seen for a week if not engaged. Address T. B., at Mr. Brewster's, No. 766 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom, by a competent man; is honest and obliging; has lived with some of the first class families in this City; can show references of 11 years in one family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, or address at Wm. Kerr & Co.'s livery stables, Nos. 23 and 25 East 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A single young man, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and has lived with some of the best families in this City; no objection to travel with a single gentleman. Address a note to E. G., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Englishman of long experience, and thoroughly understands his business; will be found strictly honest, sober, and attentive to his duty; has good City references. Address R. S., care of Mr. Galligan, harness maker, No. 57 13th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable single man in a private family; is a good groom and a careful, steady driver in City or country; can give good reference. Apply to or address B. B., Bookham & Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man, as coachman; he perfectly understands his business. Good references can be given. Call at or address J. E., No. 130 West 32d-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable, single young man, as coachman and groom, is a good careful driver; can wait on table if required; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 840 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man with excellent testimonials desires a situation in the City or country; is a first-class hand over horses, and a good steady driver; will assist in the garden and be generally useful; can produce the best City and country references. Address J. H., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom. Has good references from his last place. Would be willing to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 163 East 28th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—SITuation wanted, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, and will assist in gardening, and can milk, and will make himself useful; has the best of reference. Address M. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a steady, active man; is a Protestant, with no incumbrance; who understands farming in all its various branches; also understands plain gardening and the management of horses, and is a good driver, having 15 years' experience, and can produce most satisfactory references, having five years' reference from his last employer. Address W. M. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an Englishman, as gardener, (has a wife, without incumbrance,) is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment requiring a first-class gardener; can produce satisfactory reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address J. B., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business in each; can be highly recommended from his employer as to sobriety, and will make himself generally useful. Address M. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an able young man to take care of horses and drive, and assist in a garden; or would make himself useful about a store; has good references. Address A. R. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable young man; he understands his business perfectly, and can produce the very best City references from his present employer, where he has lived over two years. Can be seen for one week. Address B. W., No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th st. No objections to go in the country.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family, by a highly respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly efficient in his business. Has excellent City recommendations. No objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 206 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business. Has no objection to go in the country. Has two years' City reference from his last place. Address J. P., No. 718 Broadway opposite the New-York Hotel.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN Englishman, in a private family, in town or country. Apply, for two days, at Park D. Tilford's, corner of 21st-st. and Broadway.

MAN AND WIFE.—A WELL-DISPOSED HONest couple desire a situation in City or country; the man is a good hand on a farm, and a careful person over horses; the woman is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, and can milk, churn and make butter. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE CHARGE of a planing machine, or circular saw, by a man who has had 12 years' experience as foreman in same. Address H. Q., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A DRUG CLERK—WANTED, A DRUG CLERK to go a short distance in the country, on the Hudson; one who has had a years' experience in the retail trade, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 91 Fulton-st., from 10 to 12 this morning.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework; one who is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 77 East 16th-st.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, FOR general housework, by a private American family, a German Protestant girl, who can speak English and furnish good reference for honesty and ability. Apply at any hour at No. 302 West 34th-st., near 10th av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMSTRESS, who can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and who is willing to go with the family to the country. Apply at No. 82 East 16th-st., from 2 o'clock this afternoon until 5, or by 8½ Wednesday morning.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS waiter. Apply at No. 18 East 16th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock, Monday and Tuesday.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having **$150.** removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave. $175 to $300.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

A TENOR SINGER WANTED—IN AN EPIScopal Church, up town; none need apply unless perfectly familiar with the service. Address, stating antecedents, abilities and terms, TENOR SINGER, Station F, Post-office.

A FINE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, HAS been but little used and is in excellent condition, made by the celebrated makers, Nunns & Co., stool and cover, $125. Inquire for NUNNS or COUENHOVEN, at No. 113 East 2[illegible]th-st., northeast corner of 3d-av.

INSTRUCTION.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE will take place THURSDAY, June 19, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, (Dr. HAGUE'S,) corner of 31st-st.

The Stockholders and Graduates of former years can obtain Commencement Tickets by applying at the Institute, No. 437 5th-av., or by letter.

Address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE. A. M.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR.—Newest invention, by Professor THEO. DUMAR. Instruction in DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. 35 7th-av., corner of 13th-st. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—AS PRINCIPALS, ASsistants, or Purchasers of established Schools, Seminaries, Families and Colleges, seeking competent Teachers for any section of the country, can obtain the best talent for any Department by addressing the "National Teachers' Institute," No. 335 Broadway, N. Y.

A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED LADY, who has been teaching in the South, and left without her salary, wishes a situation to teach, if only for her board. Best of references. Address L. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER FROM the West, where he had a select school, offers instruction for board, in a respectable German or French family. Address TEACHER, Station D, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH and classical teacher, wishes to obtain a situation in some school or family. Address PROFESSOR, care of E. Sprout, Esq., No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 129 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

**HIGHLY SCENTED
AMERICAN
TOOTH POWDER**

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.

Dr. AMOS JOHNSON, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:

SIR: The case containing your far-famed TOOTH-POWDER has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath, and whitening the teeth.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description
STOCKWELL & EMERSON
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, JR., Auctioneer.
BY HENRY WOOD & CO.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF
ELEGANT FRENCH CLOCKS,
REAL BRONZES, CANDELABRAS,
RICH FRENCH JEWELRY,
STEEL GOODS, JET GOODS,
18-CARAT GOLD JEWELRY,
GOLD WATCHES.
A MAGNIFICENT DIADEM, COST $300.
AN INVOICE OF DIAMOND AND PEARL NECKLACES,
BROOCHES AND BRACELETS.
SUPERB SET OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND CASE.
HANDSOME DUELLING PISTOLS.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1862,
At 11 o'clock,
AT THE SALESROOMS, NO 450 BROADWAY.

The stock comprises a very fine assortment of the above goods, valued at over $20,000, and will be positively sold without any *reserve*, for cash, and is well worthy the attionten of the trade.

Catalogues will be ready and goods on view early on morning of sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE
BY ORDER SUPREME COURT.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell on FRIDAY, June 20, 12 o'clock, Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

FIFTY LOTS
on 3d, 2d and 1st avs. and 98th-st., located as follows:
4 lots 3d-av., commencing southeast corner 98th-st.
16 lots south side 98th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.
8 lots on 2d-av., east and west corner 98th st.
18 lots south side 98th-st., between 2d and 1st avs.
4 lots west side 1st-av., commencing at the southwest corner 98th-st., with all the right and title and interest of the water front belonging to said lots.

Sale positive and to the highest bidder. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage from 2 to 5 years.
JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL,
Auctioneers.
No. 29 Murray-st. and No. 38 Warren-st.,

Will include in their sale of THIS DAY, THIRTY CASES WHITE AND MIXED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, to which particular attention is invited.

This sale will also include DESIRABLE INVOICES of DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On TUESDAY, June 17, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the contents of the large five-story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, large pier and mantel mirrors, elegant carved rosewood piano forte, stool and cover, three solid rosewood parlor suites in satin, centre and side tables, carved rosewood etageres, lace and satin curtains, oil paintings, China vases, bronzes, clocks, extension dining table, elegant china tea and dinner sets, cut glass ware, silver ware, ivory table cutlery, together with a large and extensive variety of chamber furniture in rosewood, walnut and mahogany, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, elegant dressing bureaus, washstands, stair carpets, oilcloths, kitchen utensils, etc., etc. Sale positive. Goods to be removed this day. Cartmen in attendance. Deposits required.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 17, at 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., FINE DIAMOND JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c., consisting of fine lever chronometers and duplex watches, by Jurgensen, Cooper, Breteng, and others; solid 18 carat neck, vest and fob chains; bracelets, Oriental pearl scarf pins, diamond and cluster ear-rings, brooches, &c; solid sterling silver ware, &c. The goods are all of the finest quality, manufactured for Broadway sales.

Also at 12 o'clock, by order of the Administrator of the late Mrs. Mary Schoonmaker, deceased, some very fine diamond jewelry. Also, several ancient coins, platina snuff-box and other relics.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1862, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

49TH-ST.—3-story, brown-stone front house, 19x50, and lot 19x70.5, No. 168 East 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
11TH-AV.—4 lots southeast corner of 160th-st.
159TH AND 160TH STS.—4 lots on each street adjoining above.
BROADWAY.—4 lots southeast corner of 214th-st.
10TH-AV.—4 lots southwest corner of 214th-st.
214TH ST.—4 lots in rear of above.
Maps, &c., at No. 35 Wall-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS AT AUCTION.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a full and complete assortment of Summer goods, direct from the manufacturers, and will be sold without reserve; also, a choice line of stock goods.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, June 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a black mare colt, about 14 hands high, 4 years old next July, sound in every respect except blemish in one eye, (the mother trotted inside of three minutes, and the sire in 2.46,) unbroke except under saddle. Sold to close an estate.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, at 12 o clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a family barouche, in good order, made by one of our first City makers; also, a four-wheel wagon, but little used, in good running order; also, one set of double harness.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, June 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a handsome black bobtail Pony, stylish driver, sound and kind in all harness, 15 hands high—will answer for any kind of business—sold in consequence of the owner going to the war.

MORTGAGE SALE.—SLOOP EDWIN A JOHNSON.—One-fourth part of the sloop *Edwin A. Johnson* will be sold at public auction at the foot of Robinson-st., in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, under and by virtue of a chattel mortgage.—Dated June 12, 1862.
SAML. A. STEELE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-street, sofa-beds, bureaus, bookcases, wardrobes, washstands, chairs, tables, bedsteads, carpets, oil-cloths, feather-beds, hair-mattresses, looking-glasses, cottage suites, kitchen furniture, &c.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depôt.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.
On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer WYOMING leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., freight train (passenger car attached) and 4 o clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M., (freight train.)

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10,40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC EXCURSION OF the Broadway Universalist Sunday School (Rev. Dr. Chapin's) to Dudley's Grove, near Yonkers, will take place on THURSDAY, June 19, 1862.

A boat will leave Delancey-st. at 8; Spring-st. N. R., at 8½; 21st-st., N. R., at 9 o'clock A. M.

Tickets, 50 cents; can be procured at the landings on the morning of the excursion.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $2. others proportionately cheap.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chie Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........$[illegible]

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........$60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

Persons desiring to select state rooms for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class..........$16[illegible]
Third-class..........$[illegible]

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN (CORK HARBOR).—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY, June 21.
ETNA..........SATURDAY, June 28
GLASGOW..........SATURDAY, July 5.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO., in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,300 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on the 1[illegible] inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro..........$150
Cabin passage to Lota..........$300
Cabin passage to San Francisco..........$400

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JUNE 2, 1862.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........$60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP CONSTITUTION, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, will sail for the Pacific on THURSDAY, June 19, to take her place on the line between San Francisco and Panama. All interested in the Pacific freight and passenger business, are invited to inspect the ship. She will lay at the dock, foot of Canal-st., North River, for this purpose on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, Capt. LOTT, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 18th inst.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the PERSIA, from 8 to 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The CHINA will sail July 2.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. HITCHCOCK, has commenced her regular trips for the season, and will leave New-York from Pier No. 24 East River, west side of Peck Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Returning, will leave the above-named places as follows:

Roslyn, 6:30 A. M.	Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.
Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.	Sands Point, 7:38 A. M.
Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.	Great Neck, 8 A. M.
	Whitestone, 8:10 A. M.

FISHING BANKS.—ON AND AFTER WEDnesday, June 18, 1862, the steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M. E. R.—Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8½ A. M. Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M.

Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board.

FARE FOR THE TRIP, FIFTY CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE.—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st., New-York, leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Jay-st. pier, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 o'clock, making intermediate landings, stopping at 30th-st.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT Fort Hamilton.—The steamboat NAUSHON will, on THURSDAY, the 19th, resume her regular trips for the season.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE,
No. 65, corner of William-st.

All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.

FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES,
at the lowest market rates.

The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns, for illuminations. STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

NO. 16 JOHN-STREET.

Emporium for Edge's First Premium Fireworks, also for Smith & Rand's celebrated gunpowder, guns, pistols, caps, cartridges, flags, lanterns, &c.
THOMAS J. JONES, No. 16 John-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, JR.,
Remember the No., 39 John-st.

1776.—J. G. & I. EDGE'S
FIREWORKS.
Depôt No. 47 Maiden-lane.
H. B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

BRICKS FOR SALE CHEAP—500,000 bricks, now on the yard at Staten Island, will be sold low to close an assignment. Also, a steam engine, nearly new, of 100 horse power; a four-horse engine, and a donkey engine. Apply at the East River Bank, No. 6[illegible] Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.

June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,
RUSSELL STEBBINS,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
M. L. MARSH,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE,
P. L. FOULKE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
G. C. SATTERLEE,	NEILSON RUNYON,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
JOHN D. WARD,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN J. MCLAREN,
CHARLES H. CLAYTON,	ROBERT H. BERDELL.
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE,
SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT DRAFTS on leading Banks from £1 upwards ISSUED BY

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS AND NAPOLEONS,

Constantly purchased and for sale by

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. DEMAND NOTES, (OLD ISSUE,)
WANTED AT A PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
NO. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 18th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1778. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $800,000, reimbursable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 25, 1860.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurances effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, feels confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 18th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held the 11th day of June, 1862, a dividend was declared on the preferred stock of Eight Per Cent. for the year 1861, and Four Per Cent. for the six months ending May 31 last, payable on demand, at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 108 Liberty-st. The annual interest on the scrip of the Company will be due and payable July 1, 1862. The scrip transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to that date.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 26, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST., New-York, June 10, 1862.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors held this day, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That the deficiency in the capital stock of the Company, caused by the recent great fire at Troy, be forthwith made up. ELISHA H. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$20,000 in hand belonging to an estate, and $60,000 or $70,000 expected soon, are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character from principals will be considered if addressed "EX., Box No. 2,689, Post-office." N. B.—Should extraordinary security be offered, a part might be loaned at 6 per cent.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, June 3, 1862.

The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th June inst., at the office corner of Canal and Thompson sts.

Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULL'S Head Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Elections will be held at the Banking House, corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$153,000 00
Surplus	129,336 00
Assets	$282,336 00

At an Election held on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously reëlected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	GEORGE C. PETERS,
WILLIAM ELLSWORTH,	BENJ. M. STILLWELL,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	SAMUEL F. WHITING,
JAMES BARNES,	JEDEDIAH MILLER, M.D.,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	EDWARD C. BADEAU,
JOHN BODINE,	ROBERT KNIGHT,
ISAAC V. BRIGGS,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	BRYAN H. SMITH,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
JEREMIAH V. SPADER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and WM. ELLSWORTH, Esq., Vice-President.

A Dividend was also declared of (10) *ten per cent.* out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st of July next. By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

June 11, 1862.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER WANTED, AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner of Pearl-st.

LAND WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The holders of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Nov. 1, 1860, and of the Northern Indiana First Mortgage Bonds, which fell due Aug. 1, 1861, are requested to present them at this office for payment, on the 16th inst. Interest will cease accruing on said Bonds on the 16th inst., except in those cases where the holders shall not have received this notice of payment, and in those cases on the date of receiving this notice. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER AND United States demand notes of the first issue, bought and sold at the best rates by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.

The best external remedy known. Prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great natural bone-setter. Try it. For sale everwhere. Price 25 cents. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.

Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, and laying on the line of their distribution pipes, one hundred and forty five hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must include the hydrant pipe, the bend, the hydrant, frames, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, excepting the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in perfect order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany them with designs of the style of hydrant they propose. These designs must be drawn to scale, in detail, so as to admit of their being readily understood. The total amount of 4-inch hydrant pipe required is about eleven hundred (1,100) feet. Size of nozzle, 2½ inch, with sufficient size of hydrant to admit of increasing diameter of nozzle to four inches, without removal of hydrant.

Proposals will also be received for about one hundred and sixty stop cocks, of the following sizes: 76 of 4 inch, 66 of 6 inch, 14 of 8 inch, 2 of 10 inch, 3 of 16 inch, 3 of 24 inch. The proposals for stop cocks to include every essential casting pertaining to the same, and the delivery of all cocks or castings at such places in Charlestown as the Engineer may from time to time direct. Designs of the styles proposed for to be presented at same time as bid. Plans of distribution pipe, showing positions of hydrants and stop cocks, can be seen at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners. All designs must be sent to the Engineer, on or before June 30, 1862. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any of the proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, June 20, for the purchase of real estate by the Corporation, for the use of the Fire Department, located as follows:

One lot, between Market, Catharine, Division and Madison streets, for Engine Company No. 2.

One lot, between Church, White, Elm and Duane streets, for Engine Company No. 21.

One lot on Bloomingdale Road, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundredth-streets, for Engine Company No. 32.

One lot, between Franklin, Duane, Church and Centre streets, for Hose Company No. 25.

One lot, between Avenue C, Fourth, Fifth and Lewis streets, for Hose Company No. 47.

One lot, between Second and Fourth avenues and Eighty-third and Eighty-sixth streets, for Hose Company No. 48

One lot, between the Bowery, Mott, Prince and Houston streets, for Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

ALSO,

For the purchase of a lot, or the lease of a house and lot, between Broadway, Fulton, Beekman and William streets, for Hose Company No. 20.

Proposals will contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Preference will be given to vacant lots. Payment will be made on giving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 12, 1862.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 21st inst., for supplying the several military posts in the harbor with two thousand gross tons of the best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such sizes as may be required, well screened.

The whole to be delivered and piled in the coal yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor, and within the period of ninety days from the date of the contract.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing six hundred cords of best quality oak wood, to be delivered at same places and well piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it is required, at the expense of contractor and within ninety days from the date of the contract. Bonds will be required with two sureties for the faithful fulfillment of each contract, whose names and places of residence must be stated in the proposals offered.

Persons offering will please state their places of residence and the lowest price at which each article will be supplied. D. D. TOMPKINS.
Col. and Asst. Qr-Master-Gen. U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., until MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior, and the walls and woodwork of the interior of Ward School-house No. 44, in said ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN BESSON, JAMES M. TUTHILL, HENRY HOPKINSON, } Building and Furnishing Committee, Fifth Ward.

Dated June 16, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., for painting the exterior and interior walls and wood work of Ward School-house No. 13, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

MICHAEL HAHN, JOHN MEHAN, NICHOLAS SEGUR, } Committee on Repairs, XVIIth Ward School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 4, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER, MICHAEL RYAN, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN FOSTER, } Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1862.

TO SEWER-BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the same may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 23, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;

In Cherry-street, from James to Roosevelt;

In Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets;

And for alteration and construction of receiving-basins and culverts on Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway.

The plans of the respective works may be seen and information obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of their water works, about 21 miles of cast iron pipes. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Engineer or Water Commissioners, Charlestown. Copies of specifications and contract, and forms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making application for the same to the Water Commissioners. Bonds, with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances, they shall consider most favorable to the interests of the city, or to reject all proposals offered. For Water Commissioners,

EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for steam heating apparatus for Primary School No. 8, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The proposals must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus proposed to be furnished; otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated June 5, 1862.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 4 PEARL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between Albany and New-York, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Lighthouse Board, and the printed specifications, *copies of which can be had by applying to this office.*

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
F. J. DOMINICK,
Lighthouse Clerk, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 4 PEARL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between Albany and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Lighthouse Board, and the printed specifications, *copies of which can be had by applying to this office.*

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
F. J. DOMINICK,
Lighthouse Clerk, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 4 PEARL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 20th day of June, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Lighthouse Board, and the printed specifications, *copies of which can be had by applying to this office.*

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
F. J. DOMINICK,
Lighthouse Clerk, Third District.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

One thousand (1,000) Hospital Tents and Flies, to be of army patterns—the Tents to be made of 28½-inch duck, 12 ounces; the Flies of 28½ inch 10-ounce duck.

Also, one thousand (1,000) sets Hospital Tent Poles.

Bidders can bid for Tents complete, including Poles, or separately for either, or for any portion of the Tents or Tent Poles. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Hospital Tents," or "Proposals for Hospital Tent Poles," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN, Dep. Qr. Mas. General.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES OF COST ARE invited at this office until the 30th inst., for a steam vessel complete, except engine and boilers, of the size of the late steamer *Winfield Scott*, which, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Extreme length, 225 feet; 32 feet beam; lower hold, 10 feet; between decks, 8½ feet; width of hull at shaft, 30 feet 8 inches; width over all, 54 feet. Offers may be made for a wood or iron vessel, either to be of the best materials used, and to be fitted in every respect for sea, except engine and boilers, it being intended to use those saved from the *Winfield Scott*.

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863.

The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAM'L B. THOMPSON, No. 84 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st.,
Committee on Fuel.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For filling sunken lots west side of Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; also, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on west side Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, north side of Fortieth and south side of Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 25 to 43, inclusive, on block No. 175. Also, on block between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, known by the Ward Map Nos. 10 to 55, inclusive, on block No. 189. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway; also, for building receiving-basin and culvert, southwest corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, west side of Sixth-avenue, both sides of Seventh-avenue, and east side of Broadway, from and to points equidistant between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also, west side of Greenwich-street, between Barclay and Vesey streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 11, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on TUESDAY, June 17, 1862, in Room No. 5, City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Parties interested in the following matters will please attend:

For sewer in Cherry-street from James to Roosevelt street;

For sewer in Avenue D, between Second and Eighth streets;

For sewer in Third-avenue from Seventy-third to Sixty-ninth street;

For sewer in Seventy-first street, from forty feet east of Fourth-avenue, to connect with sewer in Third-avenue;

For sewer in Washington-street from Bank to Bethune street;

For sewer in Broadway from Sixtieth-street to Seventy-sixth-street;

For sewer in Fifty-third-street between Sixth and Seventh avenues;

For sewer at the northwest and southwest corner of Seventh-street and Avenue A;

For sewer in Bank-street from West-street to the Hudson River;

For sewer in Broadway from Twenty-first to Twenty-second-street;

For sewer at the northwest corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Third avenue;

For sewer in Fifty-seventh-street from Third to Lexington-avenue;

For sewer to be built from No. 231 Broadway to connect with sewer in Barclay-street;

For sewer in Forty-ninth-street three hundred and twenty-five feet west of Ninth-avenue, to connect with sewer in Ninth-avenue;

For sewer in Forty-sixth street between Tenth and Eleventh avenues;

For sewer in Forty-sixth street from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.

For sewer in Fifty-seventh-street from Third to Lexington-avenue;

For sewer in Eighty-seventh-street, near the easterly line of Fourth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to sewer in Eighty-sixth-street.

ALEXANDER H. KEECH,
JOHN RYAN,
JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
Committee on Sewers.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 9, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewer in 59th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said 59th-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson River, west side of Broadway, both sides of 9th and 10th avs., and east side of 11th-av., between 58th and 60th sts.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1862.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DOGS.—NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after MONDAY, June 16, 1862, the ordinance respecting dogs found running loose or at large, in any street of the City of New-York, without being properly muzzled, will be strictly enforced.

The sum of twenty-five cents will be paid for every dog brought alive to the Pound, on board the barge *Industry*, at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, East River, which shall have been found in the streets, running loose or at large, without being properly muzzled.

Owners of dogs may reclaim them at the Pound, on the day they are received, on payment of expenses.

N. B.—No dogs will be received from boys.

By order of the Mayor.
ABRAHAM BROWN, First Marshal.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE COMMITTEE ON REPAIRS AND Supplies of the Board of Councilmen will meet next TUESDAY, June 17, at 2 P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

MORGAN JONES,
ALEX. H. KEECH,
JOHN RYAN,
WM. H. GEDNEY,
JAMES HAYES,
Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet in Room No. 5, City Hall, WEDNESDAY, June 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business before the Committee will please attend.

JOHN BRICE,
WM. H. GEDNEY,
JOHN HEALY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (Davy's Ervalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS EVENING, (TUESDAY,) June 17.
LAST NIGHT OF
THE GREAT 50 CENTS COMBINATION.
Only night of the popular Opera of
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX,
with a most complete and perfect cast, including
MISS KELLOGG, MADAME D'ANGRI,
BRIGNOLI, SUSINI, BARILI,
and the new Baritone,
SIGNOR AMODIO.

Conductor and Musical Director..........Sig. ABELLA

On the same evening,
Concert by the great Pianist,
MR. GOTTSCHALK.

Performance by
MR. HERRMANN.

Admission to the whole..........50 cents

NOTICE.—The entire performance will conclude at 11.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquet, balcony, dress and family circle..........50 cents
Reserved seats and seats in private boxes..........$1.
Amphitheatre..........25 cents

TO-MORROW NIGHT, (Wednesday,) close of the 50 cents Summer season.

GRAND GALA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF B. ULLMAN.
ALL THE FOUR PRIMA DONNE WILL APPEAR.
ALSO GOTTSCHALK AND HERRMANN,
Including a variety of entertainments.
Admission to the whole 50 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST NIGHT
OF THE
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN.

On which occasion by request of numerous admirers of the legitimate drama she will appear as
JULIET,
in Shakespeare's beautiful tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
assisted by
MR. J. W. WALLACK,
and other popular artists.

The brilliant and intelligent audiences that have assembled at the Academy of Music to witness Miss Bateman's great impersonations, render this her

LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON

an event of great dramatic interest. The united voice of the public both in Brooklyn and New-York pronounce her to be

THE BRIGHT PARTICULAR STAR OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND EXHIBITION
AND FLORAL PROMENADE CONCERT,
by the
BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
[The Stage and Parquet has been floored over.
EXHIBITION OF
NEW AND RARE PLANTS, FRUITS AND FLOWERS,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 18th and 19th.

Tickets to non-members 25 cents each.

GRAND FLORAL PROMENADE CONCERT AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, ON FRIDAY EVENING, 20th, at 8 o'clock. Music by Dodworth's full Band. Tickets 50 cents each, including refreshments.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee..........Prof. J. H. ANDERSON.

GREAT TRIUMPH LAST EVENING.
FIRST NIGHT OF SECOND WEEK.
MOST CROWDED OF THE SEASON.
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) June 17,
THE WIZARD'S TEMPEST;
OR,
THE KING OF THE MAGICAL ISLAND,
BY
CHARLES GAYLER.

The most gorgeous Scenery,
The most popular Songs,
Most bewitching Dances,
Most magnificent Processions,
Most triumphant Marches,
Most magical Transformations.

Hailed every night with
THE WILDEST ENTHUSIASM
and with
TORNADOES OF GESTICULATED ECSTACY.

The new actress,
MISS EMILY THORNE,
has established herself according to the united verdict of Press and public as being
THE BEST BURLESQUE ARTISTE
who has at any time crossed the orbit of the American stage.

A Planet of unusual brilliancy.
A Star of the first magnitude.

PROF. ANDERSON AND Mr. J. G. BURNETT
every evening in their great duality of Prospero.
MISS IONE BURKE as ARIEL,
MR. HEMPLE as CALIBAN,
encored every evening.
MR. CHARLES HALE and MR. BRADLEY
nightly adding to preobtained laurels.
MISS FLORA ANDERSON,
the transcendent little gem.
MISS LOUISA ANDERSON,
the charming Ferdinand.

THE METAMORPHOSIS AT THE CONCLUSION
AND THE
TRANSCENDENT SCENE OF BEAUTY
it discloses are worth all the scenes ever placed on the stage in recent years.

THE FIRST GRAND MATINEE POSTPONED TO SATURDAY, June 21.

The performance concludes every evening at 10½ o'clock.

Seats should be secured three days in advance.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS,
PALACE OF MUSIC and
EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.

LESSEE AND PROPRIETOR..........JAS. M. NIXON

On MONDAY, June 16, 1862,
AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
During the week,
A RICH AND VARIED ENTERTAINMENT
By the BEST ARTISTS in the country.
THREE DISTINCT ESTABLISHMENTS IN ONE.
ONLY ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
LOOK AT THE LEADING TALENT.
For the Vocal Department in the PALACE OF MUSIC,
MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI.

Mme. STRAKOSCH, Signor SBRIGLIA,
Director..........Sig. DEBREUIL
Musical Conductor..........THOMAS BAKER

A NEW GRAND MILITARY UNION WAR FANTASIE,

composed expressly for the Cremorne Gardens, by THOS. BAKER, will be given, with an EXTRA MILITARY BRASS BAND and REAL CANNON, to produce all its NOVEL AND WONDERFUL EFFECTS.

For the Ballet Department,
Señorita ISABEL CUBAS,
Mlle. CAROLINA THELEUR, Mlle. HELENE,
Signor XIMINES, Herr WEITHOFF,
And a superb corps of French, Spanish, Italian and English Dancers.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL GARDENS,
PROMENADE CONCERT MUSIC, DAY and EVENING,
In the Chinese Pagoda.
REFRESHMENTS OF ALL KINDS,
Except Liquors.

Careful and respectful waiters, cool bowers, fountains, flowers, &c.

IN THE TURKISH PAVILION,
GRAND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.
Madame TOURNAIRE in a new act.
First appearance of Mlle. MARIE.
SIGNOR BLISS, JULIAN KENT, CONRAD BROTHERS,
With a fine corps of Athletes.
IN THE GARDENS AND PALACE,
EVERY AFTERNOON,
COMMODORE FOOTE and COL. SMALL,
The most perfectly formed, smallest and best educated
LITTLE MEN OF THE WORLD,
Will hold their interesting Levees, drawn in their miniature chariot, by the
SMALLEST HORSES EVER SEEN.
These great attractions, and many others not named,
FOR ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

To Garden, Palace, Pavilion, &c..........25 cents only
Children to the afternoon..........15 cents only
Reserved seats in Palace of Music..........25 cents extra
Orchestra chairs in Palace of Music..........50 cents extra
Reserved Seats in Equestrian School..........15 cents extra

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

"Y GWIR YN ERBYN Y BYD."

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE WELSH PEOPLE.

A public meeting of the Welsh inhabitants of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 18, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock. Seats reserved for ladies. Several distinguished speakers will address the meeting. By order of the Committee. ROBT. LITTLER, Chairman.

W. B. JONES, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual oration before the Association of the Alumni of the above Institution, will be delivered by Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, of Brooklyn, in the large chapel of the University, Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 8 P. M. Music by Dodworth's Band. The public are invited to attend.

The annual meeting of the Association will be held in the Council room of the University, on THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 4 P. M. The Alumni are particularly requested to be present. HANSON C. GIBSON, Secretary.

PHI BETA KAPPA.—THE ANNIVERSARY meeting of the New-York Beta of the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be held at the Chancellor's Room, in the New-York University, on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. At 8 o'clock, on the same evening, an oration will be delivered before the Society, in the large Chapel of the University, by Prof. ALFRED C. POST, M. D., of the University Medical College. The public generally are invited to listen to the oration.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, June 17, at 7½ o'clock.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONSENT, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, under his own name. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1862.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plates, charcoal and coke.

A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCES.
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA:
GWYNNETH VAUGHAN;
OR, THE
FATE OF A COQUETTE.
With new Scenery, Music, Properties, Costumes, &c.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK;
EVERY EVENING AT ¾ TO 8;
concluding at each representation with the Screaming Farce, a
JOURNEY TO RICHMOND.

This entertainment alone is equal to any in the City AT DOUBLE THE PRICE OF ADMISSION to the entire Museum. Yet in addition is to be seen

COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT,
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT,

the smallest and most interesting man living, in his various amusing and attractive performances.

MASTER WALLER, THE INFANT ORATOR, only six years old, rehearses a great variety of pieces, extracts of speeches, &c.

THE DEN OF MONSTER SERPENTS, the finest collection of these interesting animals, the largest and the greatest number ever seen together, several new ones having just been added.

THEY WILL BE FED EVERY DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

THE AQUARIAL GARDEN, with its myriads of beautiful living fish, swimming about in their crystal ponds of ocean and river water.

THE QUAKER, OR WOODEN GUN, ALBINO FAMILY, BEAR SAMSON, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

N. B.—The LECTURE ROOM has been NEWLY AND THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, and is as cool and comfortable this hot weather as a mountain shade.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
in her great original character of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

Received nightly with immense applause and crowded houses.

EVERY EVENING
will be performed the Great Drama of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

FANCHON..........MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL

Supported by a full and talented company.

☞ NOTICE, CHANGE OF TIME.

Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; commence at 7.50. To meet the wishes of many ladies and gentlemen who reside out of the City, the performance will end at 10¾ o'clock.

Miss MAGGY MITCHELL'S first benefit in New-York on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, when a most attractive bill will be presented.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances on Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 17,
Will be given, second time, a new local farce, called
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

Bill Williams, the Volunteer..........Mr. W. J. Florence
Erastus Pickaninny..........Mr. Davidge
Seraphena Pickaninny..........Miss Mary Wells

IRISH MELODIES BY THE ORCHESTRA.

To conclude with, last time but one, the great burlesque,
LADY OF LYONS.

Claude Melnotte Napoleon Bonaparte..Mrs. W. J. Florence
Beauseant Louis Napoleon..........Mr. W. J. Florence
Widow Melnotte..........Mr. W. Davidge
Pauline..........Mrs. Geo. Skerrett

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
will appear as
NORMA AND THE SYREN,
and sing the CASTA DIVA.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
June 16, 17 and 18,
THE GREAT DRUIDICAL SCENE FROM
NORMA.
After which, the grand operatic romance of
THE SYREN,
in which
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Mr. P. RICHINGS,
Mr. L. R. SHEWELL,
will sustain the leading characters.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.
ORLANDO VENDORME.
THE OUTCAST OF MILAN,
Patriotic Medley Overture, by the Orchestra.
THE FEMALE PRIVATEER;
OR, THE PINE TREE BANNER OF 1773.
THE PIRATES OF ALGIERS;
OR, YANKEE TARS ON SHORE.

WILL CLOSE.

The 37th ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN will close for the season on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 P. M. Galleries open daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Admission 25 cents. Catalogue 13 cents.

GRAND CONCERT, STRAWBERRY AND ICE CREAM FESTIVAL, at the Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., THIS EVENING. The following artistes will appear: Miss Maria Brainerd, the distinguished soprano; Mr. F. Eben, flute; Dr. Clare W. Beames, organ and piano-forte; the Quartette Choir of St. Bartholomew's Church; also, Master Lewis Dunn and Miss Hattie Bulkley. Tickets of admission 25 cents each. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath-school. Doors open at 7; concert to commence at 7¾ o'clock P. M.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES of the Allen-st. M. E. Church and Sabbath School will hold a strawberry festival in the Church, (between Rivington and Delancy sts.,) on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 17 and 18. The Æolian Glee Club have kindly volunteered their services, and will sing some of their best pieces upon this occasion. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door, and of the teachers of the Sabbath School.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL WILL BE held at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., New-York, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, June 17 and 18. TUESDAY EVENING—Address by Rev. Dr. CUYLER, and singing by Mrs. J. E. THOMAS and others. WEDNESDAY EVENING—Songs, duets, trios, choruses, addresses and dialogues by children of the Sabbath School. Tickets 25 cents, including strawberries and cream.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT THE 13TH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—(Rev. Dr. Burchard's)—between 6th and 7th avs, for the benefit of the S. S. Library, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 18, 1862. Tickets 50 cents.

SPORTING.

TROTTING ON THE FASHION COURSE, L. I.

A PURSE OF $500
Will be given by the Fashion Course Association, to be trotted for on
TUESDAY, June 17,
Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

The following are the entries:
George Murray names b. m. Princess.
J. D. McMann names gr. g. Ed. Eddy.
D. Pfifer names blk. m. Sunnyside.
S. McLaughlin names b. g. Native American, drawn.

The boats leaving James-slip at 1 o'clock P. M., connect with the Flushing Railroad cars leaving Hunter's Point at 1½ P. M. The 34th-st. Ferry runs every five minutes. Railroad fare, ten cents each way.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee, against WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE and WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE, Jr.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 41 Wall-street, Jauncey Court, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 4, 1862.

NATHANIEL P. ROGERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action, was filed in the office of the City and County of New-York, June 3, 1862.—Dated June 7, 1862. NATHANIEL P. ROGERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

je10-law-6wTu.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Interest to commence on July 1.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR RELATIVES, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY

J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS AND BOUNTY procured by J. F. WILLIAMS, up-town agency, No. 442 8th-av., near 34th-st.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 237 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved artificial teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1. Extracting, 25 cts.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

VERY LATE FROM RICHMOND.

[Continued from First Page.]

had, with infinite labor and outlay, moled his subterranean way to the very precincts of Beauregard's fortifications. He had planted his heavy siege guns, and warily laid his plans for cutting off his adversary's supplies. The Confederate forces were to be starving, while they were being shelled. Relief was to be cut off, relief intercepted, and nothing short of the capitulation of the Victor of Manassas, with his whole force, was to satisfy the ambitious and sanguine Yankee. The scheme was complete, all but the final stroke which was to convert it into an accomplished fact. Just then, while all Yankeedoodledom stood tiptoe, looking and listening for the *coup de grace*, just when the triggers were to be sprung and the trap to fall, the wily Creole waved his magic wand, and his army was gone as if by enchantment.

Morning came—the morning, perchance, that was to make Halleck immortal—and, when his sentinels looked out, they saw not even the dust of the retreating foe. A vast army, with its countless adjuncts and accompaniments, its artillery, ammunition, stores, with even its sick and helpless, had silently and safely disappeared, and the eluded, foiled and baffled enemy could not so much as guess whither it had gone. What a predicament for an aspiring General to be in! What a figure to cut in history! Halleck must now renew his Sysiphean toils—again to be baulked of his hopes—or he must abandon the campaign against Beauregard, and submit to the dividing up of his grand army for attempts better suited to his and their capacity.

HOW THEY CONSOLE THEMSELVES FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Richmond Daily Examiner, June 14.

The Northern people exult over what they are pleased to call the reopening of the Mississippi. That they virtually possess the river, and can use it for purposes of war is unquestionable, but that the river is open to their commerce, or of other service to them than as a road for iron-clad vessels, is untrue. Until the Southern Confederacy is destroyed, the Mississippi cannot again become a channel for commerce. While a single point upon its vast extent, on either bank, is accessible to hostile parties, it can convey armed vessels only, and although they have New-Orleans and the principal strategic positions above it, they have not driven the Confederates from many hundred miles of its shores, whence they can stop trade and passage as completely as by the guns of Fort Pillow or Columbus.

The fall of New-Orleans and the consequent conquest of the Mississippi, was a heavy blow to the Confederacy, and diminishes its resources for supplies. But it is far from being irretrievable. *The recovery of that river will be as easy as its loss.* Victories in the North will compel the United States to recall its troops, even if the yellow fever does not do its work, in the next sixty days, so effectually as to leave none to recall. New armies will be formed in the States which border that river, *which will retake New-Orleans.* No treaty of peace is possible which would leave the river in the hands of the North. An effort will be made to render the great city at its mouth a free town, like Hamburgh and Bremen; but it will be an indecisive war and a drawn battle only which will render the project possible. The people of the Mississippi, country and town, are entirely Southern, bitterly hostile to the United States, and, without an exception, resolved forever to be constituent parts of the Confederacy. If the Confederacy lives, it will be impossible to give that river and its valley any political connection other than nature ordains for it. Beyond the separation from Texas and Arkansas, and the loss of the cattle supply we might obtain from that source, its present possession by the enemy is of no real importance in the actual war or in the future condition of the country.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

FROM THE RICHMOND LINES—A SKIRMISH ON THURSDAY—A RECONNOISSANCE BY THE SCOUTS—NO YANKEES SEEN—THE CONDITION OF THE DOURY'S BLUFFS—OBSTRUCTIONS, ETC.

Correspondence of the Daily Examiner.

Saturday Morning, June 14, 1862.

On Thursday, a detachment of the Richmond Blues had a skirmish beyond the Chickahominy, on the right wing of the army, with a body of Yankee infantry. The fire of the Blues killed six of the Federals, and placed several *hors du combat*, when they retreated. We heard of no casualties on our side.

It is believed that the obstructions on the James River, below Doury's Bluff, have been made stronger by the freshet in the river washing down the sand and refuse against them.

Early yesterday morning, it was made evident to our pickets that the enemy had erected rifle-pens near the woods on Dr. Garnett's farm. Two of our pickets were wounded by their sharpshooters. Capt. Kirkpatrick's artillery, from Lynchburgh, was ordered up within range, and soon cleared the woods and pens of the Yankees, by rapid discharges of shot and shell, amongst them, but with what damage to the enemy was unknown. No one was injured among the artillerists.

On the evening of the same day, a party of Confederate scouts, consisting of a captain and four privates, who volunteered for the purpose, went out 8 miles on the Charles City Roads, but discovered no Yankees.

Several days since a couple of pickets of a Texas regiment, on duty on the Chickahominy, saw—a short distance in advance of them—what appeared to be a scrub tree moving in the bushes. One of them fired and the tree fell! Inside of it a dead Yankee was found. He had strapped the green branches about his person, and, in his leaf accoutrements, was stealing about the woods, making observations on Confederate lines.

It was said yesterday that Gen. McClellan was concentrating troops in the vicinity of the battle-ground of the 1st inst., beyond the Nine Mile Road. There was no movement along our lines that we can notice.

LATER FROM JACKSON'S ARMY—EVACUATION OF HARRISONBURGH BY THE FEDERAL FORCES—CAPTURE OF PRISONERS, ETC.

The following was received in this city (Richmond) yesterday:

Staunton, June 12—Midnight.

"The enemy have evacuated Harrisonburgh, with all his forces, and are falling back down the valley.

Capt. Harry Gilmer, of Ashby's Cavalry, to-day captured 24 Yankee prisoners near Petersburgh."

The position of Jackson's forces—whether pursuing or not—is not given in the dispatch. The public had not yet been made aware of the occupation of Harrisonburgh by the Yankees. If "Stonewall's," forces are in the enemy's rear, a repetition of Banks' "strategic movements" across the Potomac may be necessary on the part of Fremont and Shields, if their commands are the ones alluded to in the telegram.

THE STUFF ON WHICH THE REBELS FEED THEIR COURAGE.

From Norfolk.—By a recent arrival from Norfolk, we learn that one of the regiments ordered to march to reinforce McClellan, *mutinied, and that sixty of the men were shot before order and obedience were restored.* At the time of the departure of our informant, *sixteen English war vessels, four iron-clad—one among which was thought to be the Warrior—were in Hampton Roads.* The cause of the visit of this fleet was unknown, but gave rise to many surmises, both among our own people and the Yankees.

THE RICHMONDITES GETTING PINCHED FOR FOOD.

The citizens of Richmond, we are glad to see, are awakening to a proper estimate of the shameful extortion practiced upon them in the various articles of food furnished the market, while, not thirty miles around the country, the very same articles for which they pay down a small fortune here daily, are selling at the most moderate of prices, and in abundance at that. It is plain that unless the authorities move in the matter of getting these supplies into the city *there will be want in our midst before Midsummer.* With the cutting of railroad communication on the east and north by the enemy, and the monopolizing of the roads south and west by the Confederate Government, it must be evident to every one that the people *can do nothing toward getting provisions to the Richmond market in any abundance, especially when the wagon roads are impassable with mire. As the enemy draw their lines of communications, the need will become greater as the chances of reaching the country are lessened.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

News from the Valley.—Staunton, June 13.—Fremont has certainly retreated below New-Market. His army is almost entirely Dutch. It consists of Mitchel's, Blenker's, and other divisions. Officers of the enemy admit a loss of 400 killed and 600 wounded in Sunday's fight. They also say that Gen. McDowell *has been arrested for disloyalty and sent to Fort Lafayette!*

Fremont's officers claim to have 32,000 men and 105 cannon. Their true force at Harrisonburgh was supposed to be about 20,000.

THREATENED DESCENT OF THE ENEMY ON EAST TENNESSEE.

Augusta, Thursday, June 12.

The Savannah *Republican* of this morning, has a dispatch from Chattanooga dated 11th inst., which says:

"Information has been received here of a very important character, from the borders of Kentucky. It has been ascertained that the enemy have collected an army of twenty-five regiments in the vicinity of Boston, Kentucky—near Tennessee—and also received large reinforcements of artillery, and are now threatening a descent on East Tennessee. Nothing further has been seen of the enemy in this quarter."

Richmond papers say that Brig.-Gen. Beverley Robinson, of Richmond, has been appointed to succeed the late Gen. Ashby in command of that cavalry corps.

GEN. FREMONT'S COMMAND.

Another Account of the Battle of Cross Keys—The Difficulty of Describing a Battle which is not Seen—The Desperate Valor of our Forces—The Escape of Jackson Across the Shenandoah, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Mountain Department,
Headquarters Mount Jackson, Va.,
Thursday, June 12, 1862.

To give a truthful, consistent and connected account of the beginning, progress and end of a great battle that was never seen except by those engaged in it, and by them, each for himself, but a very small share, may perchance appear very entertaining and satisfactory to friends at a distance, and yet give no very accurate idea of the great tragedy that was actually enacted. Like any of the great battle-scenes we often see painted, in which horses' heads and other horses' heels, artillery wheels, and cannon just fired off, with ever so much smoke but no noise—soldiers in excessively red coats and bright buttons—sabres in excessively dangerous proximity to somebody's vitals, (or victuals,) with a due proportion of dead and dying, and a piteous-looking dog or two thrown in by way of sentiment—the whole jumbled together in most admirable and artistic confusion—may be all very pretty to look at, and a fine spirited painting, but when finished might have been christened, just as appropriately, "The Battle of the Pewter Mugs" as the name affixed to it, for aught it represents of any scene that was ever witnessed.

THE BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS,

Like most of our great battles, was, rather unavoidably, fought on Sunday. For a full week the exciting and fatiguing chase of the rebel Jackson had been pursued, through rain and mud, with scant supplies of provisions; delayed one day by high water, and yet the next day close upon the heels of the arch enemy, until at last, at Harrisonburgh, he was obliged to leave the great Macadamized Valley Turnpike, and aim for Port Republic, twelve miles over a most barbarous country road, to find a bridge across the main Shenandoah River, or stand a fight in an open field. On Saturday evening, 7th inst., his rear guard marched out of Harrisonburgh as we marched in. We, of course, must continue the chase on Sunday. Had he continued on to Port Republic, it would have occupied us most of the day to reach him. But fearing Shields there, he chose to make a stand at Cross Keys, and there the attack begun.

The ground in all that region is gently undulating, covered with woods and wheat, or clover fields, alternating with marshy streamlets, ravines and hollows, interspersed with occasional farm-houses, and a badly-frightened people. Soon after the cannonading commenced, I pressed forward in advance of Gen. Fremont and his Staff—the firing still distant—anxious to gain a position *in sight of*, and yet at a safe angle from the scene of conflict. Few people, I imagine, are aware, untried, how much or little nerve they may possess in near approach to the horrible tearing screech of cannon balls that are meant to kill.

I turned aside to the left, from the main road, to gain a little eminence near one of our batteries that had just opened fire. They were aiming across a plain to a skirting of timber, three-fourths of a mile distant, where, it was said, a large number of the enemy had been seen. Very soon after, Gen. Stahl's Brigade of infantry, being the First of the Blenker Division, filed into the edge of the woods near this battery.

After waiting some ten or fifteen minutes, and no response from the enemy, I went off down the road, toward where the heavier cannonading was going on. It turned out that my "first position" was the left wing of our line; and on that field, at a later part of the day, with Stahl's Brigade, was the most desperate fighting and heaviest losses on our side of the whole day's battle.

Arrived at the Brick Church, near where the roads converge, I halted a moment, uncertain which road to take, when a cannon-ball came bursting through the graveyard fence, a few feet to the left of where I stood. Of course I took the other road! But as I passed beyond the other corner of the church another ball came tearing through the limbs of the trees, nearly over my head. As this seemed near enough "under fire" for all practical purposes to a newspaper reporter, who was expected to furnish a list of killed and wounded, I continued on at right angles with the range of the balls to the public house known as the "Cross-Keys." Here I found three intelligent females, a baby and a timid army Chaplain, all about equally alarmed for their safety. I endeavored to quiet their fears, as there was a dense forest of timber between them and the guns, which were half a mile or more distant. But the Chaplain's alarm overcame my philosophy. They locked up the house and departed, Chaplain and all, by another road over a hill, screened by more timber, and off a mile or two out of the way. I remained for half an hour, when the firing partially ceased, and it was evident our forces were pressing the enemy further on. Returning to the church, I found by this time some fifteen or twenty of our wounded had been brought in to receive the attention of the surgeons.

Presently the firing opened again, further to the right, by our guns, and I moved forward on the other road about half a mile, to the other side of the timber, passing one dead rebel on the way. An open field was now before me, over which our guns were firing, but still no enemy in sight. My desire to witness a battle was not to be gratified. This was near the centre of our line, and Gen. Milroy's Brigade. I could see the flash and smoke of our guns to the right through the woods, but saw no results, nor what they were aimed at. I then returned to seek the headquarters. I found them on a gentle eminence, and open ground, a little to the left of the centre, and in the rear of our line. Here I found the reports coming in of how the fight was progressing; but no part of it was to be seen.

The musketry was heard in volleys, telling of fearful havoc, slaughter and bloodshed, and in the houses in our rear we could see the results upon the wounded brought in in ambulances. Many of them were slight wounds, and it was a relief to see the cheerful and uncomplaining aspect of the men, and the fortitude with which they bore their pain. Poor fellows, their greater trials were yet to come in the weary weeks of hospital life beyond.

About 3 o'clock P. M., our troops were seen slowly returning to the position they had occupied in the morning, having driven the enemy some two miles and exhausted their own ammunition. They retired in perfect order, the enemy showing no signs of pursuing. An hour later, a single battery of the enemy opened upon us from the edge of the woods where I had been during the day, beyond the church. The ball was distinctly heard approaching, and struck the ground within fifty yards of Gen. Fremont. He immediately called out, "Leave this hill, gentlemen; they have got the range exactly;" and at once all present dispersed—but I saw no one run. My horse was grazing fifty yards to the right; most of the others to the left of the range. I mounted and rode out of the range, hearing several balls strike the ground behind me. Mr. Biddle Boggs, of California and Merced Mining Company notoriety, had his horse shot through the hip and drop from under him. He drew his revolver and released him from his sufferings by a bullet through the head; then, on the principle that lightning never strikes twice in one place, he deliberately took off his saddle and bridle and walked away with them on his arm. Biddle was decidedly cool.

Our ammunition being already replenished, two of our batteries responded to the enemy's firing, and silenced him in a few minutes. This proved to have been his parting salute.

Of the fight during the day it were useless now to speculate, and worse to criticise. Fremont's little army (far less than the public would readily believe,) was met at every point by superior numbers; only by superior material, and better fighting, was it enabled to escape a disastrous result. The part taken by Gen. Stahl, and his brigade of Germans, is the theme of general commendation. He has won the popular favor among American as well as foreign officers for his gentlemanly bearing, and his soldierly qualities. He is brave and enthusiastic, and was seen during the day in the thickest of the fight, encouraging and urging on his men. The result to his men, especially the Eighth Regiment, (the same regiment that performed so conspicuous a part at the battle of Bull Run,) tells how heroically they withstood the shock of battle against great odds.

Gen. Milroy and his little brigade was, next to Stahl's, the most conspicuous and active. The General led on his men with his well-known energy, taking advantage of a ravine and gully to deploy his men, where they could give the enemy a raking fire. He was preparing for a charge to turn their left wing when he received the order to retire.

Had Gen. Fremont known then, all he knows now of the movement of Shields, and his failure to cut off Jackson's escape, by burning the bridge at Port Republic, the fight at Cross Keys had doubtless come to a different end.

When the pursuit was resumed the next day, passing over the same ground occupied by the enemy the day before, and finding him gone, and soon after seeing the smoke of the burning bridge, with strange rumors of Jackson's escape, gathered from citizens, prisoners, and finally from couriers, having crossed the river, it was evident, for the first time since I had known him, that Gen. Fremont was surprised, perplexed and disappointed. It had previously been rumored in camp that Gen. McDowell had been arrested and called to Washington on a charge of treason. The surmise was suggested to more than one, Had that any connection with Shields' failure to do what was expected of him? As this matter is to be investigated by Court-martial, the country will know the whole in due time.

The next day Gen. Fremont had nothing left but to return with his depleted forces, through a heavy rain, to Harrisonburgh, and so falling back down the valley to Mt. Jackson, a strong position, where his army now rests. Most of the wounded were also brought to this place, where convenient hospitals were prepared for them. A few, perhaps 30 or 40, were left in Harrisonburgh, too weak to be removed so far, and surgeons and nurses left to take care of them. As this would be an exposed position, Gen. Fremont called the Mayor before him, and charged him with the safekeeping of those men, telling him very emphatically what would be the doom of that city, if so much as a hair of their head were injured.

After returning to Mount Jackson, I spent one day in endeavors to obtain a complete and official list of the killed and wounded. I was promised so much from different persons, but it was not forthcoming, and not to be had. The reason was the great scarcity of Surgeons, and their all being overtaxed in attendance upon the suffering soldiers. From the best data in my power to arrive at, it is believed that six hundred would cover the entire list of both killed and wounded. The number killed, it is supposed, will not exceed one hundred and fifty. Milroy's Brigade lost some twenty-five killed and ninety wounded; Schenck's Brigade only two killed and four wounded. The remainder were mostly of Stahl's Brigade. The enemy's loss could not be ascertained, but all accounts agree that his loss must have been far heavier than ours.

A rebel prisoner reported that one shell from Dr. Beck's Battery, bursting, killed nineteen rebels.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ariel, with $352,391 in Treasure.

Wreck of the British Steamer Mutine on the Mexican Coast.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The United States mail steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall on the 8th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, with treasure and passengers from California. The treasure list is as follows:

FROM ASPINWALL.

Ribon & Munoz..	$14,200 00	Handy & Hoadly..	$700 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	600 00	J. F. Joy............	1,580 00
Herque & Maseras.	400 00	Total...............	$17,480 00

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order..............	$33,112 34	J. B. Newton & Co	$11,200 00
Richard Patrick..	30,000 00	C. H. Grant & Co..	9,800 00
P. Naylor..........	7,000 00	Bucklin & Crane..	15,000 00
Wm. Heller & Co..	5,300 00	Crosby & Dibblee.	10,000 00
Wm. Meyer & Co..	4,300 00	Scholle & Bro.....	14,000 00
J. Heller & Bros..	8,100 00	Kerby, Byrne & Co.	9,000 00
Isaac Hecht........	5,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	136,500 00
Jennings & Brews'r	9,000 00		
Janson, Bond & Co.	5,000 00	From San Fran..	$334,911 08
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co	22,598 74	From Aspinwall..	17,480 00
Whole amount....			$352,391 08

The news from the United States of Colombia and South America will be found in detail in our correspondence, given below.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Bogota Quiet—Guerrillas Defeated in Santander—Mosquera's Movements—The Defeat of Gen. Payan—Mercantile Intelligence.

From our own Correspondent.

Panama, Sunday, June 8, 1862.

The British steamship *Solent* arrived at Aspinwall, from Carthagena, day before yesterday. She brings dates from Bogota, the capital, to the 16th May.

Bogota was quiet, being no longer molested or threatened by guerrillas. The band of Guascas, in Cundinamarca, under Sanchez, that twice entered and partially sacked the capital, after having been defeated, and two hundred of their number taken prisoners, delivered up all their arms and munitions to the Government and accepted the amnesty offered by Mosquera.

In the State of Santander, where the guerrillas, after the flight or retreat of Canal, have given considerable annoyance to the Government, a party of them were defeated on the 14th of April—the Government losing on its side Gen. Monagas, late of Venezuela, who commanded its forces. Most of the leaders of the guerrillas were made prisoners, and it is not presumed they will give much further trouble in Santander.

Gen. Mosquera was still at Ambaleura, on the Magdalena River, at the head of three "divisions" of his force of 8,000 men, destined to bring the State of Antioquia to terms, and why he does not advance seems to be a great mystery among even his friends—greater than the non-advancement last Winter of McClellan toward Richmond, was to your neighbor of the *Tribune*. It was first said he had sent Peace Commissioners to Antioquia, and was waiting the result of their demands or propositions. But we now have the important news that the Legislature of Antioquia, which appeared willing humbly to sue for peace only a little while before, became clamorous for war on the intelligence reaching that State that Col. Arboleda, of the Reactionists or Conservatives, had defeated Gens. Payan and Alzate in the neighboring State of Cauca, and had rescued the favorite Antioquia General and leader, Enao. And still Mosquera does not advance! Perhaps he thinks that his blockade of the coast and rivers leading into this rich and populous State, Antioquia being in the interior, and her communication cut off from the sea, will bring the people to a "realizing sense" of their situation, without any further appliances of war.

Gen. Mosquera publishes a bulletin, in which he acknowledges the defeat of his General, Payan, in Cauca, and ascribes it to a military blunder of that officer, in not falling back a short distance when he found Gen. Sanchez's forces had not reached Cali before him. Arboleda, who defeated Payan, had been joined by Col. Jiraldo, and had 2,000 men. Payan had 1,500 men, and was taken prisoner while endeavoring to protect his rear guard. There were many killed on both sides, the fighting having lasted six hours. Arboleda lost many of his best officers, among which were J. M. Cordova, the two Colonels, Suarez, one of his Aids, Toribio Escobar, and J. D. Cajias. Arboleda's brother, Serjio, was subsequently defeated at the head of an expedition of 200 men by about the same number of Payan's force, the former having attempted to open a way to Buenaventura by the River Dagua.

H. B. Majesty's steam war ship *Bacchante*, and the United States steam frigate *Saranac* are in port. The United States brig *Bainbridge* is at Aspinwall.

The American ship *Queen of the East* sailed from Panama for Callao on the 2d June.

A large number of passengers from California by the two last steamers, are bound to New-Orleans. It is rather a round-about way for them to get there from Aspinwall by way of New-York, when the former city is only five days by steam from the Crescent City.

Henry McCann, of New-York, for several years in the employ of the Panama Railroad Company, died at Aspinwall, of disease of the heart, on the 31st May.

The steamship *St. Louis* to-day brings news that H. B. Majesty's war steamer *Mutine* was rescued from shipwreck at Manzanilla, Mexico, by H. B. Majesty's ship *Clio*.

Two small schooners, with about 100 men each, arrived two or three days since at Aspinwall, from Carthagena. Another vessel, with 100 more, is daily expected. Their officers say they are to be stationed at Panama for the present, their destination being, *in case of necessity*, the State of Cauca. These men come here under very suspicious circumstances, and the people and authorities are very much excited on the subject. It will be recollected that last October the State of Panama gave in its adhesion to Gen. Mosquera's Government, on condition that the interest of the Government in the Panama Railroad should be ceded to the State, and also that the State should remain neutral in future civil wars. This convention Mosquera has not absolutely declined to approve, but he has hesitated so long that suspicions are entertained that he does not intend to approve it, and that he sends the 300 men here now to stifle any clamors that may arise in consequence. The Governor consequently opposes the transit of the troops from Aspinwall to Panama, and they still remain on the transports. Trouble may grow out of this affair, but I hope not.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Gen. San Roman Elected President of Peru—A Revolt Against Castilla—The English Claim—Affairs in Bolivia and Chili and the Argentine Confederation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Saturday, June 7, 1862.

By the regular British mail steamship from the South, we have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 17th May, and from Lima and Callao to the 29th of the same month. The British steamship *Anne* arrived at Panama from Guayaquil, Ecuador, on the 5th, but brings no news of importance from that Republic.

ECUADOR.

Don Pedro Gual, who took charge of the Presidency of Venezuela after the Monagas revolution, lately died at Guayaquil, aged 78 years.

PERU.

It is definitely settled now, that Gen. San Roman has been elected President of Peru for six years from next October, to succeed Gen. Castilla, and it is supposed the votes will favor Gens. Pizet and Canseco as First and Second Vice-Presidents, although the Opposition claim that Gen. Puesta and Mr. Costas have been selected to fill the latter places.

On the 14th of May, the troops in the *cuartels* in the city of Puno, were induced by Señores Manuel Echenique, Juan F. Oviedo, Mariano Paredes, Manuel Pino, and others, to revolt against the Government of President Costilla, but the attempt was put down by the citizens themselves. In Arequipa a plot to assassinate Gen. San Roman, and revolutionize the Province, was discovered in time, and many of the ringleaders arrested.

The Joint Commission for the settlement of the claims of French citizens upon Vera Cruz, have agreed on the sum of $139,353 as the amount to be paid. The claims amounted to $928,793 06.

The loan of £3,000,000 sterling, expected from England, and which was thwarted by Señor Osma, Peruvian Minister to London, he representing to moneyed men that Congress might not sanction the Presidential call for the loan, not being forthcoming, the Government is obliged to borrow small sums at Lima for its present exigencies. Congress having finally authorized the loan, the cash is soon expected.

I wrote you, some time since, that an Engineer and Government Commission had reported favorably on the building of a railroad 102 miles in length, from the coast port of Islay to the mountain city of Arequipa. The cost of the road is estimated at $10,000,000. For the benefit of railroad men in the United States, I will give the Government decree on the subject:

Article 1. The Government will receive proposals, from parties at home or abroad, for the laying down of a railroad from the port of Islay to the city of Arequipa.

Art. 2. In order to afford to said work every necessary aid, the harbor of Mejia will be opened for the landing of materials to be employed in building the road and maintaining the workmen thereupon.

Art. 4. Persons wishing to take shares in this concern, are hereby invited to effect the same within the term of four months from the present. The amount of each share is five hundred dollars ($500,) which must be delivered to the Board of Public Credit, in quarter portions each four months successively, which moneys will be kept apart in a chest destined therefor in said office.

Art. 5. When the amount of shares subscribed shall cover the sum estimated for the cost of the road, Government will enter into stipulations with the shareholders for establishing the necessary Board of Directors and Controllers of said concern.

Art. 6. Government will, in all events, guarantee an interest of six per cent. per annum on the capital invested by the holders of shares in this concern.

Art 7. If, at the expiration of the term of time assigned in the fourth article, the requisite amount of shares shall not have been subscribed for, Government will assume the prosecution of the work as shall be judged most convenient to the public interest.

Government has ordered ten thousand pounds sterling to be paid for articles in England toward the lighting of the City of Callao with gas.

Messrs. Witt & Schutt, of Lima, have been appointed agents for the sale of guano in Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Russia.

The Port of Pisagua has been opened to the trade of foreign vessels.

The foreign debt of Peru amounts to $47,285,324. The estimated expenses of the Government are $16,400,000 per annum. The income falls short of the expenditures some five or six millions a year.

Señor Mesones, *Chargé d'Affaires* at London, goes to Turin, as Minister, and Señor Saenez goes to London, as Minister Resident.

Business continues very dull in Lima and Callao. Exchange on England 37 pence per dollar in Bolivian currency.

Great excitement still exists in all the South Pacific States, in relation to European aggressions on this continent. The "Society of the Defenders of the Independence of America," at Lima, have voted to open a subscription for the purchase of 100,000 stand of arms, to be presented to the first people who may need them in defending their soil from foreign foes.

BOLIVIA.

Our dates are from La Paz to May 14. The country was, for the moment, quiet. The elections for President were progressing. The contest appears to be between the present acting President Acha and Gen. Gregorio Perez.

CHILI.

The Ministerial question is the theme of the day. The "partisan champions" are clamorous for a more frank and progressive policy on the part of President Perez, and urge him to appoint his new Ministers at once. But it is understood that the old ones will remain till the meeting of Congress, in order to render to that body an account of their doings.

The Chilian Police arrested the clerk of Messrs. Laury & Brillman, jewelers of Lima, and his accomplice, at a little town at the foot of the Andes, and recovered from them nearly all the $20,000 worth of jewelry they carried off from their establishment.

As a sample of the value of the estates in Chili, it is stated that a plantation in the Valley of Maipo was lately sold at auction for $212,568 cash.

Twenty-eight American whalers were at the port of Talcahuano on the 4th of May.

A rich discovery of silver has been made in the District of Copiapo, at a distance of eight leagues from Pabellon, and another discovery in Punta Brava.

More activity has been displayed in the markets of Valparaiso the past fortnight. Money is plenty, and rules at 9 ⅌ cent. American Cotton goods in demand. Carolina Rice scarce, and much wanted. Barley $1 75 ⅌ fanega, cash. Copper Bars $17 ⅌ quintal, cash. Flour, in which there is a speculative demand, $3 to $3 50 ⅌ quintal, 6 months. Exports last year to all countries, 419,350 quintals; exports for the last four months, 100,000 quintals. Saltpetre $1 72, cash. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 45d. ⅌ dollar. Freights to England and Hamburg, £4 to £4 5s.; to United States, $15.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

It was supposed that all the Provinces would quietly submit to Gen. Mitre, of Buenos Ayres, and in fact they did so—but a guerrilla chief, Penaloza, had attacked San Luis, at the head of 1,500 men, and still held it. Troops will be sent against him, as his agreement, after he took the place, to lay down his arms, is not confided in.

In Uruguay the President has received from Congress full authority to settle the French and English claims. The papers say that many of these claims are not only unjust, but openly fraudulent.

NEW-ZEALAND.

News from Ottago, New-Zealand, to April 4, represent that the gold washings were not yielding so largely as for the previous two months. In January the yield was 65,464 ounces; February, 61,946; March, 43,359; or say in three months nearly three millions and a half of dollars. The natives were opposed to prospecting their lands, which were thought to be very rich in gold. The total exports of gold from Ottago since the discovery last year, up to March 28, amounted to a million and a half pounds sterling.

[Advertisement.]

The "Town Talk."—This old English title, it appears to us, would exactly suit that jaunty, dashing, elegant Summer hat for Gentlemen, just issued at the well-known establishment of Knox, No. 212 Broadway. All the town is talking about it, and its adoption by leading fashionables has made it all the rage.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's new play, "Gwynneth Vaughan," attracted two crowded houses yesterday, and with Commodore Nutt, the Infant Orator, etc., afforded a world of amusement.

[Advertisement.]

Archer & Pancoast, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall—Mrs. C. F. Fay infant and servant, B. D. Rodman and wife, Mrs. F. F. Steere and child, W. B. Crosby, G. B. Van Brunt, S. Deitz, C. Wetherill, P. Stowers, W. Botts, A. G. Tryon and son, W. C. Griswold, Capt. R. Crowell, A. Doble and family, J. H. Minisyck, P. S. Stevens, A. N. Dodge, E. Bronson, Robert Ross and wife, James Dexter, J. W. Jones, A. Gillins, A. Hubert, Miss Mandeville, S G. Sands, R. Jones, C. Desiles, J. M. Sweet, J. M. Greeley, J. Van Horn, A. Brown, P. G. Seabury, S. Selleck, Mrs. Ernst and son, and 70 in the steerage.

In brig Mercy, from Pernambuco—T. E. Borott, Chas. Fiedler, Mr. Woodward.

In brig Annie Bell, from Cardenas—Capt. Treat, R. D. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 33 | Moon rises...11 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 43 | Gov. Island 12 32 | Hell Gate.... 1 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandeviere, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Grahams Polly, Norton, Genoa, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Oraville, Crockett, Dublin, Metcalf & Duncan; Fanny Kuchner, (Oldg.,) Hogeman, London, Ruger Bros.

Brig Jennie Moody, (Br.,) Healy, Dublin, Boyd & Hincken.

Schooners Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven, L. D. Stannard; Paragon, Hatch, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Liverpool, (Br.,) Pierce, Harbor Island, Jos. Eneas; P. Blake, (Br.,) Crane, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Tweed, (Br.,) Cleare, Nassau, Jos. Eneas; Ellen Rodman, Boorman, New-Bedford, H. S. Rackett; Antelope, Stead, Point-au-Petre, Gaudaloupe, Brett, Son & Co.; Gen. Taylor, Jones, Norfolk, Geo. E. White; Goodwill, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, Jos Eneas; S. V. Coonan, (Br.,) Coonan, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Minerva L. Wedmore, Farrell, Port Royal, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Washington, Merrill, Washington, D. C., Mott Bedell; Reaper, Ferris, Norwalk, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Commander Hy. A. Gadsden, Port Royal, S. C., June 13, at 7:30 P. M., with passengers and prisoners to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Ariel, Seabury, Aspinwall June 8, with treasure and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Middlesex, Cox, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark E. A. Chase, Milliken, Sagua June 4, with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. June 6, at 10 A. M., lat. 27 10, lon. 79 25, was boarded by U. S. steam gunboat Quaker City, all well—wished to be reported. The E. A. C. had heavy N. & N. E. gales; split sails and received other damage.

Bark Canopus, (Br., of Hull,) Ward, Shields 61 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had westerly winds the entire passage; broke foretopsail-yard. June 13, off Nantucket S. Shoal, took pilot from boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.

Bark Lebanon, Giles, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Mercey, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Phillips, Pernambuco May 23, with cotton, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Roan, Peray, Millbridge 8 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton & Son.

Brig Renshaw, (of Bangor,) Pierce, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Franklin Bell, (of Brookhaven,) Robinson, Trinidad, Cuba, June 1, with molasses to master. Sld. in co. with bark Betsey Williams, for New-York.

Schr. Annie Bell, (of Frankfort,) Bowdion, Cardenas June 5, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig Solferino, for Baltimore, and schr. Joy, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Elizabeth, (Dutch.,) Nipperus, Amsterdam, via Falmouth, Eng., 50 ds., with lead, &c., to Wambersie & Son.

BELOW—One bark and one brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S., light.

SAILED—U. S. steam transport Philadelphia; steamship Champion, for Aspinwall.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Chicago, which sailed hence April 3 for Acapulco, took fire May 7, in lat. 3 20 S., and lon. 26 50, and was totally destroyed. The captain and crew were taken off by the Dutch schr. Speculand, and landed at Pernambuco.

Spoken, &c.

By pilot boat Jane, No. 1—June 14, off Fire Island, whaling ship Rosseau, Green, of and for New-Bedford, from Sandwich Islands, via Pernambuco, 4½ years out.

Foreign Ports.

Aspinwall—Arr. May 30, Am. bark Gen. Warren, Boston; 31st, Am. brig Romance, Baltimore; Am. bark Saxonville, New-York; June 2, Am. barks H. A. Stevenson, do.; Pathfinder, do.; steamer Ariel, do.; 7th, Am. brig Leviathan, do.

Sailed—May 30, Am. bark Overmann, Cuba; June 5, Am. brig E. Drummond, New-York; Am. barks Ocean Bride, Cienfuegos; 7th, H. A. Stevenson, Savanilla; 8th, steamer Ariel, New-York.

Callao—Arr. May 14, Am. ships Marion, Macoa, with 224 Chinese slaves; 16th, Fair Wind, Acapulco; Lammerger, Chinchas; 23d, Keystone, do.; 24th, Harry Bluff, Melbourne; Black Hawk, San Francisco; Richardson, Melbourne; 27th, Isabella, Coquimbo; 28th, William Sturgis, Townsend, United States.

Sailed—May 15, Am. ships Emma Jane, England; Renown, Chinchas; 22d, Fair Wind, do.; Lammerger, England; 28th, Harry Bluff, Chinchas; Black Hawk, do.

Arica, Peru—In port May 18, Am. bark Jackson.

Valparaiso—Arr. May 13, Am. ship Elizabeth Cushing, California.

Sailed—May 10, Am. ships Oracle, Liverpool; Simoon, Swansea; 12th, Am. bark Amazonian, Caldera; 13th, Am. whaleship Jeannet, from a cruise.

Panama—Sailed June 2, Am. ship Queen of the East, Callao.

Paita—Arr. June 2, Am. whaling barks Mars, Stella and Hector.

At Sagua, June 4, ships Sebastopol, Auld, for Europe, ldg.; William Berry, do., ready; Ocean Traveler, Stone, do., ldg.; barks Lucy Ellen, Soule, do. do.; Leon Parritt, for New-York, ldg.; Quincey, Peters, do., ready; Trinity, Leask, do. in 2 ds.; Scio, Hume, do., ldg.; Home, Clifford, for Europe, ready; R. B. Walker, Raynes, ready; New Empire, Randall, ldg.; Houston, seeking; Henry Darling, Beals, for Portland, ldg.; brig S. G. Adams, ——, seeking; schr. A. E. Willard, Conley, for New-York, ldg. Sld 1st, bark Lillius, Gilmore, for Europe.

At Pernambuco, May 23, brigs Indus, from Rio Grande, dischg. salt; Hannah, from New-York, with Spaulding & Rogers' Circus Company; schr. Greenland, for Philadelphia in 6 ds. The bark Traveler, from New-York, sailed for Rio Janeiro May 21; brig Red Wing, from Baltimore, sld. for St. Thomas May 21.

At Trinidad, Cuba, June 1, bark T. B. Bertram, Nichols, hence, dischg.; Lauraetta, from and for Philadelphia, ldg.; Casco, hence, dischg.; brig Progressive Age, from Havana, ldg. for Falmouth; brigs Torrent, for Philadelphia, do.; Biog Bradbury, for New-York in 6 ds.; Angostura, for New-York, wtg.

At Cardenas, June 5, bark J. M. Colcord, for New-York in 2 ds., and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, June 23.
GRAND CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
Under the care of the
Mercantile Library Association.
A favorite prima donna.
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER,
AND
the entire orchestra of the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THEODORE EISFELD, Conductor.

Tickets One Dollar, to all parts of the house. For sale at the office of the Sanitary Commission, No. 498 Broadway, Brewer Bros., No. 295 Broadway, Sibell's, Nassau-st., the book and music stores and the principal hotels.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT waitress. Apply at No. 48 South-st., between the hours of 2 and 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK
PALE
XXX
ALE
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS.
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.
BREWERY.
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis*, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

MADE TO MEASURE AT $20 PER DOZEN
OR SIX FOR TEN DOLLARS.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $26 PER DOZEN.
LINEN SHIRTS,
TO MEASURE, $30 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
Of fine quality, bought for cash, of the best European Manufacturers, and absolutely sold at retail in New-York at a profit of only TEN PER CENT.
COLLARS, best four-ply, $1 50 per dozen.
NECK TIES, at 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c. and 50c.
HALF-HOSE, German, $1 50 and $2 per dozen.
HALF-HOSE BRETTLE, of London's celebrated make, $2, $2 50 and $2 75 per dozen.
GAUZE COTTON SHIRTS AND PANTS, 60c., 75c. and $1.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, warranted all linen, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 and $3 per dozen.
GLOVES—ALEXANDRE'S MAKE OF KIDS, $1 10.
S. W. H. WARD,
FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

F. O. F. F. F. F.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. 268 GREENWICH-ST., manufactures the celebrated Buck-I Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy Winter Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell 10,000 barrels at
SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.
This Flour is a
FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS'-FAMILY-FLOUR.
Is uncut in bolting, and therefore most healthful, and is warranted in every particular.
Delivered to any boat, house or dépôt within five miles of City Hall, for $6 25. Soap, 5c.; 22 pounds for $1. Starch, 5c.; 6 pounds for 25c. Hams, 6½c. to 8c. Tea, 15c. to $1. Coffee, 9c. to 22c., and if not satisfactory, can be returned.
A Blue Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.
Order through any grocer or Express C. O. D.

Office Croton Aqueduct Department,
June 16, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Friday, June 27, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:
For sewer in Leroy-street between Bleecker and Bedford streets;
For repairs to trunk sewer in pier foot of Canal-street; and
For the trap-block pavement of South-street, from Whitehall-street to Oliver-street, and of Twenty-third-street from Third-avenue to Hudson River.
Plans of these works can be seen and specifications obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

THE LADIES' RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE PARK BARRACKS acknowledge the receipt of 150 pairs trowsers, from P. V. Kellogg, Utica, N. Y.; 104 shirts, 50 pairs drawers, from Mr. Samuel Campbell, of N. Y. Mills, Oneida County; 5 dozen towels, 2 dozen handkerchiefs, from the ladies of N. Y. Mills; large donations of new clothing from Messrs. Devlin, and Brooks & Bros., N. Y.; a box of clothing from Ward School, No. 11; also, 1 dozen claret, 10 bottles blackberry wine, 3 dozen new flannel shirts, and other useful articles of clothing, (many of which are new,) as well as various stores, from a large number of persons who request that their valuable donations shall not be personally acknowledged. The donation of shoes, acknowledged some days ago, was entered among the donations by mistake; they had been purchased by one of the officers.
MARY H LORD, Sec'y, No. 45 West 19th-st.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY next, at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration and hear parties interested in the storing and sale of Petroleum, Kerosene Oil, &c.
Parties interested are requested to be present.
ALEXANDER FREAR,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN H. BRADY,
Committee on Ordinances.

ALLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INvented Corn and Bunion Alleviator is a harmless and certain cure for Corns, Bunions, Callosities, Frosted and Blistered Feet, &c. No caustic, no acid, no pain; 25c., 50c., and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 6 cents. Sold by druggists. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor and practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway.

WANTED—A DENTIST OF NO LESS THAN FIVE years' experience. Mail applicants will state their age, if single or married, how long they have been dentists, in what branch they excel and the wages required, at E. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. There is a vacancy for a dental student.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; she is willing and obliging, and will make herself generally useful; she has good reference from her last place. The country preferred. Call at No. 88 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking. The best City reference given. Address, for two days, Mrs. KING, No. 116 Sullivan-st.